# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5084.——VOL. XXXIV. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1853. PRICE, THREEPENCE.


STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

THE iron steamship SHAMROCK, J. J. Warner, commander, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, 8th instant, leaving the Wharf at 3 p.m. precisely. FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager. A. S. N. Company's Wharf, September 5. Receipt of cargo will commence on Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 9 A.M. No bonded goods can be received. Notice.—The Company's steamer BALLARAT will be in attendance to convey the passengers and cargo from Hobson's Bay to Melbourne, free of charge. 9330

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

Will be despatched punctually at 3 P.M., on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

THE fine powerful British paddle steamship UNICORN, 700 tons, 400 horse power, Captain Lapidge, will be despatched for Melbourne, at 3 P.M. on Wednesday, the 7th instant. This splendid vessel has excellent accommodation for cabin, or steerage passengers. Her saloon is indeed unrivalled and unique; and any parties, whether intending passengers or not, are invited to inspect her. First class passengers are provided with beds and bedding. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Phœnix Wharf, bottom of Erskine-street; or to LAIDLEY SIMMONDS, and CO., successors to SHEPPARD and ALGER, Packet Office, 480, George-street. Shippers are requested to send down their goods without delay. 9076

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

Loading at the Flour Company's Wharf. Sails on Tuesday, at 3 P.M.

THE fine screw steamship FETTERCAIRN, 300 tons, Robert Mailler, commander.

Passage money .. 1st cabin .... £ 0
" " ....2nd " .... £ 7
Steerage (including provisions) ..... £ 5
Freight (payable in Sydney) 75s. per ton.

For freight or passage apply to Captain MAILLER, on board, or to BUYERS AND LEARMONTH, Harrington-street.

☞ All goods must be on board, bills of lading sent in, and entries passed, on Monday, by 3 o'clock. A few carts can be taken if application be made at once. 9224

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

THE magnificent iron screw steamship OSMANLI, 650 tons, G. H. Corbett, commander, having now completed all arrangements will continue to run between Sydney, Port Phillip, and Adelaide, with punctuality and despatch. She will leave the Phœnix Wharf on Saturday, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M. This splendid steamer has excellent accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, and will carry a limited quantity of light freight. First-class passengers found in bed and bedding. A Stewardess provided for the Ladies' Cabin. Goods and passengers landed on the Wharf at Melbourne free of extra charge. For freight or passage application to be made to SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO., Sussex-street. No Bonded Goods can be taken. 8684

FOR LONDON, VIA MELBOURNE ADELAIDE, AND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For Gold and Passengers only.

THE new iron screw steamship VICTORIA, 1857 tons, 600 horse power, William Champion, commander. The Victoria will sail on Tuesday, the 13th September, and her detention at the intermediate ports will not exceed two days at each place. For freight or passage apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO., Agents. Hunter-street, August 30. 8377

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

Regular Weekly communication by the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Iron Steamships WARATAH and SHAMROCK.

THE above mentioned steamships will in future be regularly despatched to and from SYDNEY and MELBOURNE respectively, as follows:—The WARATAH, William Fell, commander, will leave SYDNEY for MELBOURNE on Thursday, the 1st September next, and on each alternate Thursday thereafter, leaving MELBOURNE for SYDNEY, on Thursday, the 8th September, and in like manner on every alternate Thursday succeeding. The SHAMROCK, Isaac J. Warner, commander, will leave SYDNEY for MELBOURNE on Thursday, the 8th September, and MELBOURNE for SYDNEY on Thursday, the 15th of that month, thereafter regularly leaving the above ports respectively on the Thursdays immediately succeeding the departure of the Waratah. FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager. A. S. N. Company's Office, Sydney, August 27th. 7993

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA SINGAPORE

(Under Contract with H.M. Government for Conveyance of Mails.)

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's screw steamship SHANGHAI, Captain Parfitt, expected to arrive here about the 13th September, with the English mails for July, will leave this port for Singapore, touching at Port Phillip, Adelaide, King George's Sound, and Batavia in conjunction with the Company's Steamers from Singapore to England via Egypt, on or about the 20th September, of which timely notice will be given. Rates of passage money, and freight of treasure only, to ports in Australia, Java, China, or England, with explanation on all subjects connected with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, furnished on application to J. S. SPARKES, Superintendent. Moore's Wharf, August 1.

Under present arrangements, a steamship of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company may be expected from Singapore about the 13th of every alternate month, to return on the 20th of the same month. 4237

STEAM FROM SYDNEY TO LIVERPOOL.

GIBBS, BRIGHT, AND CO.'S EAGLE LINE.

THE GREAT BRITAIN, iron auxiliary screw steam ship, 3500 tons, with fire-proof and water-tight compartments, B. R. Mathews, commander, may be expected in Sydney early in September, and will be despatched for the above port 30 days after her arrival. Valuable alterations, suggested by the experience of last voyage, have been carried into effect; improving her rig as a sailing vessel, increasing her power as a steamer, and adding to the comfort of the passengers. Rates of passage money, freight of merchandise, and freight and conditions for conveying gold, may be known on application to CRAWLEY AND SMITH, Campbell's Wharf. 4407

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS FROM AND TO WOLLONGONG.

THE packet schooner ELIZABETH COHEN is discharging at "Shebert's Coal Wharf," Erskine-street, opposite the Phœnix Wharf, and will leave for WOLLONGONG as usual on THURSDAY, the 8th, at 4 p.m. precise time. Goods will be received forthwith. Passengers are requested to send in their names by noon of Thursday, to be inserted in the clearance.

Tuesday, September 6. 9584

FOR KIAMA.

THE fast-sailing schooner VISION, having undergone a thorough refitting, and finished the alterations in her cabin and steerage, which are now most comfortable for passengers, will commence running to the above port, as a regular trader, on Thursday, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply to JOHN C. WILLIAMS, Erskine-street. Freight payable in Sydney. 9474

FIRST VESSEL FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine brig PALERMO, 200 tons, H. Wyborne, commander, will sail to-morrow evening, weather permitting. Has still room for freight, for which, or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board; or to HENRY CLARKE, Union Wharf. 9531

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

☞ A regular trader.

THE new clipper brigantine MARION, 90 tons, Ellis, commander, (is hourly expected) will sail seven days after arrival. Goods for this vessel will be received and stored free of extra charge Apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf, (foot of Market street.) 9485

FOR WIDE BAY.

☞ A regular trader.

THE clipper brigantine TRIUMPH, 200 tons, Johnson, commander, is now receiving cargo, and having the greater portion engaged, will clear at the Customs on Thursday next, and sail first fair wind after. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 9484

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

Now loading.

THE first-class brig MARIA, 178 tons, David Gourlay, commander, has only room disengaged for a few tons of light freight, and will positively sail, weather permitting, on Thursday, the 8th instant. For passage only, apply to the Captain on board; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street. 8883

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,

☞ Going right up to the Wharf without lightering.

THE clipper schooner JAMES GIBSON, 200 tons, Dauson, commander, is now receiving cargo, and having the greater portion engaged, will clear at the Customs on Friday next, and positively sail the following day. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf foot of Market-street). 9434

FOR GEELONG DIRECT,

☞ A regular trader.

THE well known favourite schooner SHAMROCK, 120 tons, Nurcombe, master, is now receiving cargo, and, having the whole of her dead weight engaged, will positively sail on Saturday next. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 9485

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.

THE favourite brig HARRIET, Captain Duncan, commander, having arrived, and nearly the whole of her cargo being engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to the Captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to ALFRED HILDER, Agent, Patent Slip Stores, Sussex-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR GEELONG.

☞ A first class regular trader.

THE favourite brigantine MARGARET, 142 tons, J. W. Spence, commander, has nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, and will be immediately despatched. Passengers are reminded of her very superior accommodations. Apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to ANDREW WILSON, 474, George-street. 9436

FOR HOBSON'S BAY AND GEELONG.

THE first class brig GIRAFFE, T. C. Wilkinson, commander, is now loading, and will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street. 8882

A regular Trader.

FOR PORT FAIRY AND PORTLAND BAY.

THE fine clipper schooner JANE, 120 tons register, ——— master, hourly expected, having the principal portion of her cargo engaged, will be detained a few days only. For freight or passage apply to ROSSITER AND LAZARUS, George-street. 9425

FOR HOBART TOWN.

(Will sail on Wednesday morning.)

THE packet brig EMMA, 170 tons, T. Thompson Brown, commander. This vessel is now receiving cargo. Shippers are requested to send down their goods immediately Apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 9199

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

To load at Northwood's Wharf, Erskine-street.

THE A1 first-class barque LIMA, 349 tons register, James M'Gregor, commander, will sail on Wednesday, September 7. For freight or cabin passages (bedding, wine, &c., included) apply to the Captain, on board; or to THORNTON and CHURCH, Macquarie-place. 8708

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT,

With all despatch,

THE fine packet-brig CHARLES CARTER, John Hocking, commander, 175 tons; has room for a few tons if arranged for immediately. Spacious accommodation for both cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to HENRY FISHER, 480, George-street, Southern Cross Liners, Melbourne, Launceston, and Adelaide Packet Office. 3509

FOR TAHITI AND THE HAABIN ISLANDS.

THE fast-sailing schooner EMERALD, H. P. Smith, commander, will leave for the above ports in ten days. Apply to L. AND S. SPYER, Spring-street. August 29. 8299

FOR CALLAO.

THE ship ANNE, Magnus Flett, master, 435 tons register. For freight or passage immediate application is requested. WILLIS, MERRY AND CO. 9114

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE clipper ship ANN HOLZBERG, to sail immediately. Has first-rate accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to the Captain, on board; or to ROBERT PORTER, Circular Quay. 9513

FOR LONDON,

To sail on the 15th September.

THE A1 clipper barque HELEN BAIRD, 600 tons burthen, W. M. Wilson, commander. Has nearly all her cargo on board, and will sail as above. Has two cabins disengaged, and room for three steerage passengers. Apply to GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER, AND CO., Exchange-buildings. 9445

FOR LONDON.

THE well-known first-class regular trader, ALERT, 394 tons, F. Stewart, commander, This vessel is now taking in cargo and a considerable portion being engaged, will have immediate despatch. Apply to GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER, AND CO., Exchange-buildings. 9499

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine first-class clipper-brigantine GALWAY ARK, 250 tons register. This vessel performed the passage from England to Melbourne in 91 days, with 320 tons of cargo, and delivered the same in good condition. She is now lying at Marsden's Wharf, Windmill-street. For further particulars apply to JOHN A MATHEWS, Queen's-place. 8364

FOR CHARTER.

FOUR VESSELS, various tonnage. Apply to R. T. FORD, 8, Bridge-street. 9510

FOR SALE, by private contract, or public auction, having arrived from Melbourne. That splendid, powerful built, and fast sailing Clyde-built steamship the JUNO, 650 tons register, and 250 horse power.

Her dimensions are—
Length ..... 170 feet
Breadth ..... 23 "
Depth ..... 16 "
Built at Greenock in 1836.
Frame and walls, oak
Bottom, planed elm
Top, red pine and Manila wood.

Machinery—
Two engines, 250 horse power, built by the celebrated firm of Caird and Co., Greenock, and in first-rate working order.
Diameter of cylinder, 57 inches
Length of stroke, 5 feet 8 inches
Number per minute, 36

Iron boilers, perfectly new, made in London, and only been in use ten days; working pressure, eight pounds per square inch.

The vessel is in a very efficient state in fittings, and every requisite as to sails, anchors, cables, standing and running rigging. In February last, and while at Manila, about £10,000 was expended in repairs, additional fittings, and placing her in her present condition, which is second to no other craft on the broad seas. She has splendid accommodation for 52 passengers, and in the steerage for 200, carrying upwards of 400 tons of cargo.

On the 15th February, 1853, this vessel was surveyed by Lloyd's Agents at Manila, and their certificate stated

"We consider the vessel to be in a very efficient state of repair, for conveying passengers and cargo to any part of the world."

The public are invited to inspect this vessel, now lying off Moore's Wharf.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. THACKER AND CO., 541, George-street.

August 25. 6329

STEAMER FOR SALE.

THE splendid paddle steamship LONDON, formerly belonging to the Dundee, Perth, and London shipping Company, expected to arrive at Melbourne early in September next, of

686 tons measurement
406 tons per register
Length, 163 feet
Breadth inside, 28½ ditto
Ditto over paddle boxes, 57½ ditto
Depth of hold, 18 ditto

Draws 14 feet of water, with 460 tons of dead measurement on board, and 10 feet with coals and stores. Her engines are beam and lever, by Napier, and of 350 horse power, but can work up to 600 or 700 horse, and she steams 12 knots per hour.

She has berths for 100 passengers, but her cabins are such that they can be indefinitely enlarged.

This most superior vessel was built of wood, by Messrs. John Wood and Co., of Port Glasgow, and was last year made a thoroughly new vessel, at an enormous cost, having at the same time received new boilers of the very best description.

For further particulars apply to H. A. SMITH and CO., or E. and P. TURNBULL, Melbourne. 4396

CHARTERS TO SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

WANTED, Vessels to load guano at the Chincha Islands, Peru, for Valencia, in Spain, and also for ports in the United States of America. For particulars apply to MACKINTOSH AND HIRST, Queen's-place. 4206

WANTED, a vessel to proceed to the Richmond River, to take in tallow and hides at the Heads for Sydney. Apply to Messrs. THACKER and Co., 451, George-street. August 20.

WANTED to purchase by the undersigned, a Schooner or Brig, to carry a large cargo and go to the Wharf at Melbourne. She must be in good order and coppered. ANDREW WILSON, 474, George-street. 6836

TO OWNERS OF COASTERS.

ANY person having a small craft, of about 40 tons, to dispose of, or a half-share in any small vessel, may hear of a purchaser, by addressing a letter to A. W., *Herald* Office. 9457

WANTED to charter, a Vessel of about 130 tons burthen, for a trip to Melbourne. J. C. MILLER, Miller's Wharf, Bathurst-street. 9595

BARQUE ATALANTA.

Notice to Consignees.

CONSIGNEES of Goods by the above ship from Liverpool are requested to pass their entries immediately, for the Bon Accord Wharf. All goods for which entries may not be passed as they come to hand will be landed and stored at the expense and risk of the consignees. L. and S. SPYER, Agents, Spring-street.

CAPTAIN LE MESSURIER will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.

September 5. 9416

COMMODIOUS STORAGE, near the Circular Wharf. Apply to JAMES DEAN, at Messrs. Hussey, Bond, and Hale's 2, Macquarie-place. 438

STOREAGE for one hundred tons of Goods can be had on application to JOHN ARKINS, 423, George-street, within two doors of Dean's Auction Mart. 9481

UNCLAIMED PACKAGES EX G.S.S.S. CO.'S STEAMERS.

THE undermentioned packages ex Hellespont and Argo, from Southampton, are now lying at the Stores of the undersigned. The parties to whom they are addressed are requested to send for them as soon as convenient.

Ex Hellespont.

Rev. J. Kirk ..... 1 case
W. J. Griffiths, Esq. ..... 1 case

Ex Argo.

J. Hawkins, Esq. ..... 1 small case
Mr. G. Strutt, Hobart Town .... 1 case
Hon. T. M. Erskine ..... 1 case
Mr. John Isaacs ..... 1 small case
Mr. L. Phillips, Bathurst ..... 1 ditto
Mr. John Harper, Parramatta .. 1 parcel
Mr. S. G. Wilson, Tarcutta .... 1 ditto
Mr. J. B. Crisp, Sydney. ..... 1 ditto
Mr. Wright, Agent for Auckland Traders ..... 1 ditto

DONALDSON AND CO.,
398, Pitt-street.

September 6. 9476

SYDNEY DIOCESAN SOCIETY.

THE Members of the Standing Committee are reminded that the usual Monthly Meeting will be held This Day, in St. James's Vestry, at 1 p.m.

GEORGE F. M'ARTHUR,
G. R. HIRST,
9563 Secretaries.

No. 33 54.
Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 5th September, 1853.

TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that tenders will be received at this Office, until Monday, the 19 h instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of a Wharf at the west-end of Erskine-street, in accordance with plans and specification to be seen at the Office o the City Surveyor, Town Hall, where all particulars may be obtained.

9509 JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.

No. 53-35.
Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 5th September, 1853.

TO AUCTIONEERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that tenders will be received at this Office, until Monday, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the appointment of City Auctioneer to the Corporation. Particulars may be obtained at this Office.

9508 JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS, LECTURE.

THE Lecture announced for this evening is unavoidably POSTPONED until TUESDAY next. 9549

MALCOM'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AMPHITHEATRE, YORK-STREET.—This evening, Tuesday, September 6, will be produced, as an introduction, a grand Venetian Galopade, conducted by Signor and Signora Cardosa and assisted by the rest of the company; to be followed with Gymnastic Feats, Pantomime, Ballets, Burleque, &c. Jester, Mr. G. Palmer. To conclude with the farcical afterpiece of the NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

9479 JOHN MALCOM, Proprietor.

MR. SMITH'S Dancing Assembly Room will be open every Tuesday and Saturday evening, at Mr. Harris', Lighthouse Hotel, corner of Bathurst and Sussex streets. Admission, 1s. 6d.; ladies gratis. 9585

NOTICE.—LOWREY AND CO. beg to acquaint their friends and the public that they have, this day, opened out a shop in York-street, opposite Toogood's Hotel, where they purpose carrying on the business of WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS AND JEWELLERS. The lack of good tradesmen in town has chiefly prompted them to this undertaking. L. and Co. would therefore feign flatter themselves that, by an assiduous attention to their work in all its branches, they cannot but give general satisfaction, and thereby secure for themselves a fair share of public patronage.

N.B.—Ship Captains are informed that Sextants and Quadrants, and all kinds of Nautical Instruments are cleaned and lacquered by L. and Co. 9491

NEW BOOKS just landed ex Olbers—

The Builder, vol. for 1852
Arnould on Marine Assurance, 2 vols.
Layard's Second Visit to Nineveh
M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary
Dana's System of Mineralogy
Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities
Graham's Domestic Medicine
——— Diseases of Females
Laurie's Interest Tables
Thomson's ———
Jeffrey's Life of Lord Cockburn, 2 vols.
Crime: its Amount, Causes, and Remedies, by Fred Hill
Crabb's English Synonymes
Tate's Mechanical Philosophy
Journal of the Expedition of Inquiry for the Junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. By Lionel Gisborne
Second Voyage of the Prince Albert in search of Sir John Franklin. By W. Kennedy, Commanding the Expedition
Winslow on the Eighth Chapter of Romans
———'s Glimpses of Truth
The Cabinet Gazeteer
Treatise on Business. By Freedley
Trench on the Study of Words
Punch's Letters to his Son, Sketches of the English, &c., by Douglas Jerrold
Zanoni, by Sir E. B. Lytton
Life and Letters of the Rev A. Venn
Sowerby's Conchological Manual
India as it may be, by Sir George Campbell
The Caxtons, by Sir E. B. Lytton, 3 vols.
History of Rome, by Dr. Schmitz
Family Friend, vol. 3, new series
Contributions of Ada, by Jane Taylor
Mary and Florence at Sixteen
——— Grave and Gay
Dr. Beecher's Political Atheism
Blackstone's Commentaries, abridged, by Sir J. E. Eardley Wilmot
Normandy's Agricultural Chemistry
Handbook of Familar Quotations
The Mormons or Latter Day Saints
Uncle Tom's Cabin, various editions
——— for juvenile readers
Influence, by the Author of a Trap to catch a Sunbeam
Friends and Fortune, by Anna Harriet Drury
Reveries of a Bachelor, by J. K. Marvel
The Island Home, or the Adventures of Six Young Crusoes
The Peak and the Plain, Scenes in Woodland, Plain, and Mountain
Peter Parley's Annual
Wide Wide World, various editions
Hankinson's Poems
The Victoria Gold Buyer's Ready Reckoner
Wellington; a Lecture by Dr. Cumming
The Intellectual and Moral Improvement of the Present Age, by Samuel Warren
Kelly's Lectures on Prophecy
Home Truths for Home Peace
Speculation; or the Glen Luna Family
Bernay's German Grammar
" " " Exercises
" " " Phrase Book
Gutch's Literary and Scientific Register and Almanac for 1853
Revival of the French Emperorship

TRAVELLERS' LIBRARY.

Life of Marshal Turenne
Lord Byron, by Macauley
Ferdinand and Maximilian of Austria
Swift and Richardson
Sir Edward Seaward's Narrative of his Shipwreck
Memoirs of a Maitre D'Armes, or Eighteen Months at St. Petersburg

PARLOUR AND POPULAR LIBRARY.

Time the Avenger, by the author of Emilia Wyndham
Arrah Neil, by James
The Jacquerie, by ditto
The Nowlans
John Doe
Remembrances of a Monthly Nurse
A Simple Story
Woodreve Manor
The Hen-pecked Husband
Helen Charteris
Whitehall, or Days of Charles I., 2 vols.
Muler of Angibault
The Huguenot, by James.

W. FORD,
9592 Bookseller, George-street.

FRENCH BUTTER, ex Iris. — Fine fresh Butter, for families and ships' use, in tins from 1 to 3 pounds, in any quantity, at 2s. per pound.

A. BROUSSOUZE AND CO.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
9575 Macquarie-place.

MESSRS. DAVID JONES AND COMPANY, in announcing their first display of mantles for the season, beg to state that they have devoted a portion of their premises in Barrack street expressly for their shawl and mantle departments, where will be found a superb collection of novelties, embracing every approved style that has appeared either in Paris or London. The following are among the most attractive designs, viz.:—The Pelisse à l'Empressé, a superb novelty in embroidery and applique work. The Mariana, elegantly trimmed with lace and flouncing. The Donizetti—the Mantelette à la Reine, forming an elaborate mantle of embroidery, interspersed with insertions of lace. The Favourite, remarkable for its simplicity and general effect. The Vaudois, of rich moire antique, in black and colours, forming one of the most elegant mantles of the season. The Senora, an elegant mantle, trimmed with lace and ornamentation of velvet, with innumerable other designs. 9512

BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY.

Bismondi's Literature of Europe, 2 vols.
Irving's Works, 1 vol.
Milton's Prose Works, 3 vols.
Vasari's Lives of the Painters, 4 vols.
Lanzi's History of Painting, 3 vols.
Neander's Church History, 8 vols.
——— Memorials of Christian Life
——— History of the Planting of Christianity, 2 vols.
Ranke's History of the Popes
Goethe's Autobiography
Lamartine's History of the Girondists, 3 vols.
Beckmann's History of Inventions
Roscoe's Life of Leo X.
James' Life of Louis XIV.
Coxe's House of Austria, 3 vols.
——— Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough, 3 vols.
Letters of Junius, 2 vols.
Schlegel's Aesthetic and Miscellaneous Works
——— Dramatic Literature
——— Philosophy of Life, &c.
——— ——— of History
——— Lectures on Modern History
Schiller's Thirty Years' War
——— Early Dramas, &c.
——— Don Carlos and other Dramas
——— Revolt of the Netherlands, &c.
Life of Lorenzo de Medici
Sheridan's Life and Dramatic Works
Machiavelli's History of Florence
Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson
Ockley's History of the Saracens
Lamartine's French Revolution of 1848
Life of Benvenuto Cellini
Goethe's Faust, Tasso, &c.
Robert Hall's Miscellaneous Works
Neander's Life of Christ
Wheatly on the Common Prayer
Guizot's Representative Government
Taylor's Holy Living and Dying
Gregory's Evidences of the Christian Religion
Foster's Life and Correspondence
Miss Bremer's Home Strife and Home Peace
Andrew Fuller's Works
Miller's Philosophy, 4 vols.
Menzel's History of Germany

BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY

Greek Anthology
Diogenes Laertius' Lives of the Philosophers
Pindar, prose and verse
Plautus
Ovid
Cicero's Academics

BOHN'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY.

Varby's History of Man
Staunton's Chess-player
Humboldt's Cosmos
Richardson's Geology

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.

Kitto's Scripture Lands
Lodge's Portraits

ANTIQUARIAN LIBRARY.

Six Old English Chronicles
William of Malmesbury's Chronicles
Thorpe's Yule-tide Stories
Bede's Ecclesiastical History
Roger of Vendover's Chronicles
Brand's Popular Antiquities
Roger de Hovenden's Annals, vol. 1.

W. FORD, Bookseller,
9590 George-street.

JUST RECEIVED.

Weale's Treatises
Rev. Dr. Cumming's Works
New volume of D'Aubigne's History
Maunder's Treasuries
Dickens's Work, with Illustrations
Murray's Traveller's Library
Family Friend, complete
Visitedly's Readable Books
Chambers's, Arnold's, Valpy's, and Ollendorff's School Books, &c., &c.
Besides an extensive assortment of Works in Medicine, Theology, General Literature, &c., just received, particulars of which will shortly appear.

JAMES W. WAUGH,
9591 14, Hunter-street.

UNCLE TOM'S MUSIC.

SHORTLY will be published by the undersigned—
The Slave Auction; music by H. Russell
The Slave Mother; music by H. West
Eva's Song of The World to come
The Slave Ship; music by H. Russell
The Little Topsy Polka; music by Wm. Pigot

H. MARSH and CO.,
9570 490½, George-street.

MR. ALBEMARLE LAYARD begs to inform his friends and the public that he has taken into PARTNERSHIP Mr. PHILIPS WHITEHOUSE, recently from England, who has been in the Auction business in England, and who thoroughly understands the value of Goods; and having visited Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand for the express purpose of gaining a thorough knowledge of the Colonial Markets; therefore parties having Colonial Produce, Merchandise, Houses, Land, &c. to sell, either by private contract or public auction, will consult their own interest by applying to them. 9505

TO Coachmakers, Livery Stable Keepers, Coach Proprietors, &c.—JAMES BAMFORD, Coach Trimmer, No. 210, Pitt-street, next to Burt's Horse Bazaar. Work done on the most reasonable terms. 9567

TO FURNITURE DEALERS, BROKERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.

I. CORTI, Pitt-street North, nearly opposite Russell's Hotel, begs to inform the above that he has a quantity of Tray Looking Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, and English 8-day Dials, which he can sell at very low prices. 9573

!!! REFORM HOUSE !!!

REFORM your Tailors' Bills. A good fit warranted, and guaranteed saving of 25 per cent., by going to J. S. SOLOMON, Tailor, Draper, and General Outfitter, 36, Hunter-street, directly opposite Spring-street. For Cash only. 9534

ALBION COAL AND TIMBER YARD.

☞ Wharf, foot of Market-street.

A. COMPANY'S COAL, (screened for house use) delivered in any part of the city or suburbs.

A small lot of hardwood building timber, at 45s. per 100 feet, in lots to suit buyers.

Shingles, at 60s. per 1000.
Cases for wine, soap, and candles

Apply to Mr. S. MURPHY, Foreman of the yard. 5th Sept. 9486

SALES BY AUCTION.

SPRING CART, PONY, AND HARNESS.

MR. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A light spring cart in capital order
Pony and Harness.
No reserve. 9522

GIGS, HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.

LAYARD AND WHITEHOUSE have received instructions to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at their place, 54, Pitt-street South, at 11 o'clock,

A handsome stanhope gig and silver-mounted harness, &c.
An exceeding good second-hand gig and harness
An ditto ditto ditto

Also

A quantity of saddles, bridles, &c., &c. 9503

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

LAYARD AND WHITEHOUSE will sell, THIS DAY, Tuesday, by public auction, the following goods—

Pistols
Child's carriage
Blacking
Cupboards
Handsome pier glasses
Linens, &c., &c.

Also some capital furniture, consisting of

Tables
Chairs
Bedstead, &c., &c.

And also a lot of articles too numerous to particularize. 9504

AT THE AUCTION MART, LABOUR Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, by

THE MESSRS. MOORE.

Household furniture, bed and bedding
Painting and engravings
Toilet and chimney glasses, &c.

Also

Gold and silver watches
American revolvers and pistols
Single barrel and case, by Purdy
Miners' high boots
Carpet bags
With numerous sundries.

Terms, cash. 9553

Household Furniture, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises of Mr. Smith, Prince-street North, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 6th September, at 11 o'clock,

Household furniture, consisting of chests of drawers, tables, sofas, chairs, kitchen utensils, and sundries.

Terms, cash. No reserve. 9393

Casks, Beef, Stove, Biscuit, Planks, Stanchions, 9-pounder Gun and Carriage, Stream Chain, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th September, by auction, at the bottom of Bathurst-street, at two o'clock,

Six 320-gallon casks, one chest of drawers, several bags of Wilkie's pilot and cabin biscuit, a lot of crockery, kettles, a quantity of 1½ inch planks, stanchions and fittings, one 9-pounder gun and carriage, thirty fathoms of new stream ¾ inch chain and hedge, &c., &c.

Terms, cash. 939

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Timothy Driscoll, to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

One bay horse, about 16 hands high, six years old, fore near and hind fetlocks white, white spot on the near side under saddle, long tail
One bay horse, about six years old, white blaze forehead, white snip, black points, except near hind fetlock white, saddle marks

The above are to be sold to defray expenses, and will be sold without reserve. 9519

TOWN COB.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Tommy, a bay cob, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness, and very quiet, and hangs up.

No reserve. 9521

FRIDAY'S GENERAL SALE.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Heavy draught horses
Light ditto
Gig horses
Hacks
Duchess, a bay mare, accustomed to saddle, and goes very quietly in harness

Also

1 light spring cart, pony, and harness
1 gig
1 dog cart
1 light spring cart
1 truck
1 light cart
4 drays, nearly new
1 superior light phaeton
1 ditto for one horse or a pair of horses
Harness
Saddles, bridles
&c. &c.

Also,

10 sets of London made elliptic springs. 9523

TO HORSE BREEDERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, September 6th, at 12 o'clock

WARLOCK, a thorough-bred horse, bay, with black points, 4 years old, stands 15 hands 3 inches, with great strength, perfectly broken to saddle, and very docile. Pedigree—by Old Gratis, dam by Steeltrap, grandam by Camerton, great grandam out of an imported Arab mare.

N.B.—Breeders wishing a change in their studs will find the above Horse the best that has been for sale for some time. 9325

HEAVY DRAUGHT STALLION.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Faux, of Maitland, to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock,

CHAMPION, a powerful draught entire horse. He is rising 5 years old, stands 16 hands 2 inches high, is very quiet, and a sure foal-getter.

Pedigree—By the imported horse Champion, out of a Clydesdale mare, dam by the imported horse Tom o' Lincoln, out of a Hector mare.

Champion may be seen at the Bazaar on and after the 10th instant. 9520

Superior Household Furniture, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Books, &c., &c., &c.

MR. H. A. GRAVES has received instructions from Mr. John Rhodes to sell by auction, at his residence, Milligan's Cottage, Campbell-street, Balmain, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th September, at 11 o'clock,

Superior household furniture and effects, consisting of elegant hair-seated and other sofas, chairs, dining and other tables, 4-post bedstead, palliasses, stretchers, child's cot, choice oil paintings and engravings, books, kitchen utensils, and other articles too numerous to enumerate.

Terms, cash. 9478

DRAUGHT HORSES, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,

45 Head of Horse Stock, all fresh from the country, all broken in to cart, carriage, gig, and saddle, warranted, and will be sold subject to a trial

Phaeton, carriage, gigs, drays, harness, &c.

Terms at sale. 9500

PERFUMERY.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, September 6th, 1853, at 11 precisely,

Two cases perfumery, comprising
Fancy soaps and boxes
Assorted perfumery
Tooth and nail brushes
Eau de Cologne
Tooth powder and paste
Violet powder
Sponge
Assorted essences
Lavender water, &c.

Terms at sale. 9187

York Hams, Pickles, Blacking, Vinegar, Salmon.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, September 6th, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Six casks York hams
Seventy jars pickles
Ten hogsheads vinegar
Five casks salmon

Terms at sale. 9188

IRON.

On account of whom it may Concern, ex Marchioness of Londonderry, Williams, master, from London.

Damaged by sea water.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY, Tuesday, September 6, at 11 o'clock precisely, 481 bars assorted iron, all more or less damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash. 9354

FIFTY CRATES EARTHENWARE, Just landed.

To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on THURSDAY next, September 8, at 11 o'clock precisely,

50 Crates Earthenware, comprising
Ironstone plates and dishes
Ditto dinner services, gilt tops
Sutherland dishes, covered dishes and butters
Ditto cups, saucers, bowls and jugs
Chamber services, ewers and basins
Flowing blue cups and saucers, basins
Jugs, mugs, bowls, butter basins
Sugars, teapots, and creams
Chambers, vegetable dishes
Soup tureens, salad bowls, and sauce tureens
Assorted crates
Half-pint mugs, pint and quart mugs
Lustreware, china breakfast cups and saucers
Bowls, teapots, tea services
And a variety of other goods.

Terms at sale. 9528

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

MR. W. WAINWRIGHT will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 6th September, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Darrah, (next to Dr. Houston's) Castlereagh-street,

A large quantity of elegant household furniture, &c., consisting of a loo table, horse hair sofa, chest of drawers, chiffonier, six cane bottomed chairs, four-post rosewood bedstead, with conical pier glass, oil paintings, musical box playing 8 tunes, dressing tables, toilet glass, washhand stand, with service complete, a quantity of literary and scientific books, plated tea service, plated candlesticks, work boxes, tea caddies, large carpet and hearthr

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.
To Painters and others.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders, in duplicate, will be received at the Commissariat Office, Sydney, until Saturday, the 10th instant, at noon, for
PAINTING AND COLOURING
the exterior of the Buildings in Macquarie-street, Sydney, occupied as the General Staff Offices and Medical Depôts, according to a specification which may be seen at the Royal Engineer Office, George-street, Sydney.
Commissariat, Sydney,
2nd September, 1853. 9007

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE,
LYONS-BUILDINGS, 567, GEORGE-STREET,
Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's Marine Surveyor—Captain Malcolm.

Hours of attendance from 10 till 4.
Rates of Premium per cent, by 1st class vessels, (free from average unless general.)

| | Guineas. | | Guineas. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wide Bay | 2 | Nelson | 2½ |
| Moreton Bay | 1½ | Port Otago | 2½ |
| Twofold Bay | ½ | Port Cooper | 3 |
| Port Phillip | 1½ | Great Britain | 2 |
| Ditto Steamer | 1 | China | 2½ |
| Adelaide | 1½ | India | 2½ |
| Launceston | 1½ | Manila | 2½ |
| Hobart Town | 1 | Java | 2 |
| Auckland | 1½ | Mauritius | 2 |
| Port Nicholson | 2 | California | 2 |

N.B.—On goods with particular average, from ¼ to ½ per cent extra.
Time Risk and Whaling Voyages subject to arrangement
Gold and Specie to Europe, 2 ⅜ cent.
*The usual brokerage of 5 per cent. allowed.*
SAMUEL H. SMYTH, Broker.
May 14, 1853. 361

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.
REDUCED SCALE OF PREMIUMS:—

| | Per annum Per cent. s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Slated brick or stone buildings detached | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto ditto contiguous | 7 | 6 |
| Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto to inferior Buildings | 10 | 0 |
| Shingled ditto ditto ditto detached | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto ditto contiguous | 12 | 6 |
| Inferior buildings ..... 15s. and | 17 | 6 |

Vessels in harbour with or without warrantry to repair and ships building:
Hazardous risks subject to special arrangement.
Losses by lightning made good.
The AGENTS have authority to ADJUST and PAY all claims in SYDNEY, and or this purpose have a credit on the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA to any extent required.
It is also provided by condition No. 7, in each Policy, that "*If any dispute shall arise between the Assured and the Company, respecting the amount of any loss or damage, the same shall be submitted to Arbitrators indifferently chosen, whose award in writing shall be conclusive and binding on both parties;*" and which course of proceeding will be followed by referring the matter in dispute to Arbitrators resident in Sydney.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
Spring-street, Sydney. Agents.
☞ N.B.—In case of Fire, parties are requested to give notice to Mr. T. J. Bown, Engineer, No. 286, George-street, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, in whose premises the Engine is kept. 410

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq.
DIRECTORS
Robert Towns, Esq. | J. R. Young, Esq.
Thos. Holt, jun., Esq. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
Surveyor, James Hume, Esq.
Secretary, James Sutherland Mitchell, Esq.
The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced Scale of their Rates of Premium:—
SECTION A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s per cent.
SECTION B.—Shingled buildings, 8s. to 18s. per cent.
SECTION C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 15s. to 30s. per cent.
FIFTY PER CENT. of the Premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelve months, on all *yearly* policies, so THAT THE ACTUAL *cost of Insurance will be* ONE-HALF *only of the above rates.*
This Company is established upon the principles of the Saxe Gotha Company, which is one of the leading and the most popular Fire Insurance Company in Germany, and which established, on the occasion of the great fire in Hamburg, the soundness of its principles. It then paid *all losses in full* without inconvenience to its members.
All parties desirous of insuring in this Company may satisfy themselves by previous inspection of the register book as to the ability of members to make good the amount of their respective contributions.
Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company Pitt-street.
J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary.
☞ N.B.—In case of fire, parties are requested to give notice to Mr. T. J. Bown, Engineer, No. 286, George-street, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, in whose premises the engine is kept. 95

LIFE INSURANCE.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE £100.

| Age. | For One Year. £ | s. | d. | For Seven Years. £ | s. | d. | For Whole Life. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 13 | 11 |
| 30 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| 40 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 8 |
| 50 | 1 | 16 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 11 |
| 60 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 2 |

For rates for all other ages, and further particulars, apply to
BURTON and POWNALL, Solicitors,
Agents for the Institution,
556, George-street,
593 Next the Bank of Australasia.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY,
353, Pitt-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Holt, Junior, Esq., Chairman,
M. E. Murnin, Esq., Deputy Chairman,
F. Ebsworth, Esq. Dr. James Mitchell
M. Metcalfe, Esq. W. H. Christie, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE.
A. M. a'Beckett, Esq.
THIS Institution issues Policies on lives, from £50 to £2000; immediate and deferred annuities, and endowments (sums payable to children on their attaining a certain age). The premiums may be paid yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, at the option of the assured.
No entrance fee is required. The only expense beyond the premiums being a charge of five shillings policy fee.
Loans made on security of the policies, to the extent of one-half of the premiums.
Parties wishing to surrender their policies will receive the full value of them from the Society.
All the profits are divided amongst the assured.
Every information and facility will be afforded to assurers on application at the Society's Offices, where the necessary forms will be filled up if required, between the hours of 9 and 4 daily.
WILLIAM PERRY,
830 Secreary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY,
353, Pitt-street, Sydney.
LOANS granted on security of city and suburban property, at a moderate rate of interest, and may be repaid by instalments, including principal and interest, over aperiod of from three to ten years.
9215 WILLIAM PERRY, Secretary.

THE SYDNEY DRY-DOCK COMPANY.
Capital, £100,000; in 50,000 Shares, of £2 each; Deposit, 10s. per Share.
The remaining Capital to be paid up in Three Calls of 10s. per Share.
Temporary Offices, 470, George-street, Sydney.
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:
Michael Metcalfe — Lewis Barber
Edye Manning — John Fairfax.
J. F. Josephson
PROSPECTUS.
In submitting to the mercantile community of Sydney a brief statement of the objects of the proposed Company, the Committee need scarcely remark that the prosperity of every port is in proportion to the amount of accommodation for shipping and the facilities for the repairs of ships which it affords. Indeed the harbours of the mother country illustrate so abundantly the advantages progressively gained by trade wherever a port, capable of the reception of vessels of superior tonnage, is possessed of efficient establishments subsidiary to the building, inspection, and repairs of ships, that the formation of Graving or Dry Docks within the Harbour of Port Jackson (unrivalled as it has long been admitted to be in its natural capacities and safety in all other respects) would under any condition of the Australian colonies, be an object of the highest importance to their prosperity and advancement.
But when, by the recent development of the mineral wealth of these dependencies, the introduction of a superior class of steamships and merchantmen has added so materially to the uses and the wants of Port Jackson, the inconvenience which the want of proper dry docks has for several years past occasioned to the growing trade of Sydney can no longer be endured without serious injury to the mercantile interests of these colonies.
The disabled condition of the steam ship Adelaide painfully illustrates the deficiency of Port Jackson in that accommodation which the necessities of our mercantile marine especially require; and it is a no less deep than just reproach to the metropolis of the southern hemisphere, that, from the impracticability of obtaining requisite assistance in Port Jackson, ships are compelled to put to sea in a condition which must necessarily increase the ordinary perils of a voyage to the underwriters, the owners, and the crews; or else, like the Adelaide, remain unemployed in Port to the serious detriment of the vessels so detained and of their proprietors—the nearest Dry-Dock to which vessels at Sydney can proceed being in the distant presidency of Bombay.
Under the inconveniences adverted to—aggravated as they have become by the establishment of powerful Companies for the navigation of the Austral seas—the Committee, while they cordially congratulate the public on the Dry-Dock so successfully proceeding at Cockatoo Island under the able direction of the Colonial Engineer, feel satisfied that there is ample room for similar works of a far more extended character; the establishment of which will be eminently calculated to realize to those who may become interested as Shareholders lucrative returns on their capital.
It is proposed, therefore, to proceed with the organization of a Company for the immediate formation of Graving or Repairing Docks in Port Jackson, with Slips on the most enlarged and perfect scale, capable of affording to vessels of every class, whether navigated by steam or otherwise, ample, prompt, and safe accommodation, with storeage, wharfage, and every requisite service, inclusive of fresh water and coals.
The Committee have the gratification to report that a site for the works proposed to be undertaken has been selected, which, whilst it possesses natural advantages of a very rare and unusual character, will be immediately accessible to all vessels entering the port by deep water to the entrance of the dock, with the advantage of secure anchorage until admitted, in a deep and capacious natural basin sheltered from every vicissitude of weather.
The Committee deem it proper on this head to call attention to the following extracts from the Report of the Civil Engineer in charge of the preliminary surveys.
"1st. With regard to the facilities of construction. The borings (so far as they have proceeded) show that the material to be excavated consists principally of a light sand, which is, above all other impediments, the most easily removed. In this instance it would be particularly so, as the removal might be effected by dredging, and would in so far diminish the cost of labour, which in such works is always the principal item of expense. The sand removed would have to be carried a few yards only, as it would be required to embank the upper portion of the Cove. Clay for puddle can be had on the spot, and stone for the piers, locks, side-walls, inverts, &c., can be got in blocks of any size within a few feet of where they would be required.
2nd. With regard to the natural advantages of the locality.—It is situated near the entrance of the port, where vessels, requiring assistance, would anchor. The approach is easy under any circumstances, more so than any other spot in the harbour—sheltered from every wind that blows—with deep water alongside the shore, on either side, forming as it were a natural quay, free from any danger, and terminating at right angles in a land-locked basin, sufficiently large for any vessel at the entrance of the dock gates. I consider it far more easy of access, and more secure when reached, than any other part of the harbour in which such a work could be constructed."
The Committee have secured the option of purchasing the principal portion of this eligible site.
Under circumstances rendering the completion of their works so apparently practicable, the Committee look forward to an immediate commencement by the Company of its operations, and to the completion of them in eighteen months from the first of January, 1854.
In the mean time, in conjunction with the other promoters of this all important work, they have proceeded to the Colonial Legislature for an Act of Incorporation, with powers to enable the Company to make all further purchases which may be requisite for the completion of the proposed docks and works on the most enlarged and perfect scale.
They have also placed themselves in communication with several highly influential London houses directly connected with the colonies, through whose agency, whilst the work of excavation is being here proceeded with, by dredging, at a large saving in the amount of ordinary labour and expense, a body of duly qualified workmen and mechanics, with the machinery necessary for the purposes of the Docks, may be organised and prepared in England, and on the Continent, for arrival in the colony at the earliest possible period.
The Committee are already in treaty with a line of Australian steam ships, for the immediate use of such accommodation as the proposed establishment will furnish, even in its incipient stages; and there can scarcely exist a doubt that when the capabilities of the proposed Docks shall become fully apparent, a large proportion of the shipping of superior tonnage frequenting this port must resort to this Company's establishment for service.
The Committee rejoice to find that the prevailing opinion of the mercantile body as to the Company's undertaking, is highly favourable, and that, notwithstanding the efforts which the Executive of the colony have directed with so much skill and talent to the formation of a similar work, the rapid increase in the number and importance of the vessels now entering Port Jackson calls imperatively for an extension of the accommodation proposed by the Government.
To neglect so favourable an opportunity as the present for that purpose would be to deny to the progress of trade the acceleration which now is characterising the advance of the Australian colonies in every other respect.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Provisional Committee of the Sydney Dry Dock Company,
Temporary Office, 470, George-street, Sydney.
Gentlemen,—In consideration of your alloting to me shares in the above Company, I hereby engage, upon notice of such allotment, or of the allotment of any less number of shares, to pay a deposit of 10s. per share, and to execute the Deed of Settlement of the Company when required so to do.
Name, .....
Address, .....
9367 Referee, .....

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK.
DRAFTS on London, Melbourne, Geelong, and Port Fairy bought and sold by this Bank, at the current rates.
Sola Drafts on London issued in amounts of £5 each, payable on demand.
Local Bills, under 100 days' currency, discounted at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum; and above that currency, 5 per cent. per annum.
ALEX. HART, Manager.
397, Pitt-street North. 7998

NOTICE.
LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
Established 1843.
THE undersigned is prepared to accept Risks (covered by Protecting Policies at Lloyd's, and other Insurance Companies in LONDON) by the Steamships of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the Australian Royal Mail Company, or the General Screw Steam Company, either by the OVERLAND ROUTE, or via CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, to ENGLAND, FRANCE, and to any Port in INDIA or CHINA, and Intermediate.
The interest in the Protecting Policies is consigned to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the purpose of their becoming the medium of payment in the event of loss
For Rates of Premium, and other information, apply to J. S. SPARKES, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, June 8. 87

CHURCH BELLS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited for the completion of Christ Church Tower, in which to hang the peal of bells (now in the colony) given to the parish by the Churchmen of England. The completion of the tower by the parishioners themselves has been hitherto delayed by pressing claims for more important objects, and must still be impracticable, at the present cost of building, unless assisted by contributions from others.
W. H. WALSH, Incumbent.
M. METCALFE, Custom House. T. WOOLLEY, George street. E. T. BLACKET, Colonial Architect's Office. } Churchwardens.
Sydney, August 2. 5127

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.
FOR SALE, Pure Bred French and Saxon Merino RAMS—
1st Class Rams, at 50s. each.
2nd Ditto ditto, 40s. each.
3rd Ditto ditto, 30s. each.
Apply to R. H. BLOMFIELD, Esq., Superintendent of Stock, Tellighery, by Stroud. 8285

ROYAL HOTEL.
MR. SINCLAIR has the honor to announce that he intends giving a Vocal and Instrumental Concert, at the above Hotel, on THURSDAY, September 8th, when he will be assisted by the following artistes:—Mrs. St. John Adcock, Miss Flora Harris, Mr. Roby, Mr. Ford, and Mr. John Howson.
9463 A. F. FORD, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that application is intended to be made to the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in its present Session, for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate a Company to be called "The New South Wales Coal and Inter-colonial Steam Navigation Company," for the purpose of purchasing and working coal and other minerals and metals, and of selling the same in New South Wales and other colonies near thereto, and of purchasing and leasing mines, mineral land, wharves, and premises, and to establish a steam coasting trade in and about the said colonies, and to carry passengers and merchandize from port to port under certain regulations and provisions contained in the deed of settlement of the said Company. And it is proposed that the said Bill shall contain provision for empowering the Company to purchase, lease, and hold lands, and for defining the powers, rights, interests, and responsibilities of the said Company, and for limiting the liability of shareholders to a sum not exceeding twice the amount of their respective shares of subscribed capital; and for such other purposes as may be necessary or expedient for or in connexion with the purposes aforesaid or any of them. Dated this sixteenth day of August, A.D. 1853.
G. WIGRAM ALLEN,
Solicitor for the Bill,
56 No. 190, Elizabeth-street.

HANKS AND LLOYD,
Announcement of the Opening of the AUSTRALIAN TEA MART,
being those extensive premises lately occupied by Mr. E. Vickery, George-street, opposite the Market Buildings.
HANKS AND LLOYD, referring their friends and the public to the preliminary notice a few weeks since, of their intention to commence business in this city as general provision dealers, have now the pleasure of announcing that the extensive alterations and improvements they found it necessary to make in their premises have been effected, and their doors are now open to receive any extent of patronage with which they may be so fortunate as to be favoured; to secure the continuance and extension of which it need hardly be said that the proprietors will spare neither time, trouble, nor expense.
One of the partners having been extensively engaged in this line of business for upwards of twenty years in London, and the other partner for more than half that period in the sister colony of Van Diemen's Land—they believe they can with confidence state no house in the colony is better qualified to conduct a business of this nature with satisfaction to their customers and credit to themselves; and, with ample capital and other resources at controul, they have secured facilities for laying in their stocks which enables them to sell at prices returning only a moderate interest on their outlay, and which must encourage the continued support of those who may once favour them with orders.
The proprietors do not consider it necessary they should enter into any detail of what their stock consists. It will be sufficient to say that the contents of the shelves and stores of the
AUSTRALIAN TEA MART
will comprise every article necessary for the carrying on of an extensive wholesale and retail general provision business in a style that will secure for their establishment the distinction of being one of the first houses of the kind in the colony, and at which none but articles of undoubted quality would be sold.
Accounts opened with settlers, storekeepers, small shopkeepers, and others on the usual terms.
Quarterly pass books kept for the supplies of private families.
Strict attention given, and faithful execution of every order, whether small or large.
Civility, promptitude, and integrity will be undeviating rules in the conduction of the business,
HANKS AND LLOYD,
Proprietors.
Australian Tea Mart, George-street, Sydney. 6187

THE undersigned having sold the lease of the premises, 381, George-street, to the "English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank," has removed to Wynyard-square (the large house in the centre of the Old Barrack-square), where the business will be carried on as before. J. G. WALLER, Wine and Spirit Merchant. August 27. 8229

Bricks and Van Diemen's Land Timber.
Ex Charles Carter.
14,000 BRICKS, very superior
9000 feet, assorted Van Diemen's Land timber.
Apply to HENRY FISHER,
9373 480, George-street.

THE CONSTITUTION.
TO THE COLONISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
FELLOW COLONISTS,—The form of a Constitution for this country, framed by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council, is now before you, with a statement of its principles, from the Chairman of that Committee. It is for you to determine whether you will accept the Government thus sought to be imposed upon you. The necessity of obtaining an expression of your opinions upon this matter has been questioned. It has been asserted, that the power of creating and calling into existence the Government which it intended to bind you, and those who are to come after you, has been expressly delegated to the Legislative Body now in existence—a body composed partly of men who are not your representatives, and partly of those who are your representatives, but who were elected at a time when this particular form of Constitution had not been publicly announced.
It is proposed by the Bills now before the Legislative Council to create a Parliament of New South Wales—a name venerable and hallowed by its associations with our great and glorious British Liberties, but now sought to be parodied by a miserable travestie. You are to have a double Legislature, but the Upper House is to be primarily composed of nominees of the Crown, and to merge ultimately into the hands of a small privileged hereditary class. This mock House of Lords is to have co-ordinate powers of legislation with the Lower House of Representatives, except with regard to Money Bills. The latter assembly is to be built upon the same elective basis as the present Legislative Council, but the eighteen seats to be vacated by the nominees will be supplied by the same number of elective members, of whom two only are to be given to the city of Sydney and its suburbs, and two to the county of Cumberland. In short the electoral distribution effected by the Act of 1851 is to remain intact, that measure being emphatically pronounced to be perfect in principle!
FELLOW COLONISTS—It is asserted by Mr. Wentworth that nominated Upper Houses of Legislature are in accordance with the principles of the British Constitution, and that upon this model the Constitutions of the earlier colonial dependencies of the British Crown in North America were framed. The historical facts are far from sustaining the analogy which Mr. Wentworth seeks to establish. Wherever the semblance of a nobility (shortlived as it in all cases proved to be) sprung up in the chartered colonies, it was a mere emanation and adjunct of the proprietary rights conferred on the patentees—a kind of dominion which even Mr. Wentworth will be scarcely bold enough to set over the land and people of New South Wales. In some cases, the Executive or Privy Councils of the Governor, by deliberating on measures of the Legislative Assembly presented for his acceptance, and by proposing amendments in the way of compromise, to avert the exercise of his right of rejection, appear to have gradually usurped some of the functions of the Upper House of Legislature. Nothing really corresponding with the Constitution proposed by the present Bill was introduced into a British colony until the passing of the Quebec Act, of 1791—an Act framed for a dependency then recently conquered—passed by a Tory Ministry, with the aid of a Tory Parliament, who were scared by revolutionary terrors, and by the fear of a French National Assembly; illusions which sufficed to warp the judgment of those great statesmen, Burke, and Pitt, and Wilberforce, but which failed to mislead that consistent champion of public liberty, the illustrious Charles James Fox. He vehemently opposed the measure, and its results have too well justified the wisdom of his opposition. Collisions between the Lower and Upper Houses continually kept the colony in confusion, and terminated in a rebellion, which compelled the Government to make changes and concessions that have now brought many of the rebel party into offices under the Crown. In their present Constitution, remodelled in some other respects, the nominee element has been again introduced; but already we are informed by Earl Grey, in his recent work on colonial policy, that it is working badly and likely to prove an utter failure. Canada, therefore, is no precedent for us. It is only a beacon and a warning. The advocates of the nominee principle can only support it by the stereotyped cant of stemming the tide of democracy: under this plea we are subjected to a system, irreconcileable with all just notions of British liberty, which tends to keep all our modern colonial communities in the worst of political trammels; upon the pretext that they are not fit for self government, the great attribute of constitutional liberty—the free and unbiassed choice of those who are to make laws for them—has been obstinately withheld. More enlightened views are now found to pervade the minds of British statesmen, and the principle of election, even in the formation of an Upper Chamber, has now been approved by the leading members of recent Administrations They are willing to deal out tardy justice to the colonies; to recognise us as men, and not as children; to restore to us our great and glorious birthright. It is for you to say whether this wise and noble purpose is to be defeated by our own unwise and selfish class legislators.
FELLOW-COLONISTS—Mr. Wentworth has appealed to experience to prove the inefficiency of elective legislatures and representative governments. Read, and judge for yourselves whether history justifies his deductions, or whether, in this again, his inferences are not entirely unsupported. Tell Mr. Wentworth and his supporters, however, that you do not demand a Republican Form of government, but your own old and cherished British Liberty, which is now threatened with destruction. Tell him not to hood-wink you with the fallacy that there is any real analogy between his proposed Nominee Chamber and the British House of Lords; that you have better understood the history of your mother country; that the House of Lords was self-created as a bulwark against Regal Oppression, and not such an institution as he proposes to create—a bulwark against Liberty. The pretence is too hollow to mislead you.
FELLOW COLONISTS!—You, and those who are fighting with you this battle for your liberties, are charged with ignorance of the principles of government, and with inability to suggest a form of Constitution for this colony, embodying the great principle of popular election for which they contend. In accordance with what they esteem to be your rights and wishes, they demand in your name an Elective Legislature, to consist of an Elective House of Assembly, and an Elective Legislative Council. The scheme of elective organization of the latter is a matter of administrative detail, of which a plan will be submitted to you as soon as the general principle shall have been affirmed by the collected voice of the country.
WE DEMAND A JUST APPORTIONMENT OF THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE IN THE LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT, by a revision of the present electoral system, and a rearrangement of electoral districts, so as to afford a fair and equitable representation of the numbers, intelligence, and property of the community, and of all its various classes and interests. As subsidiary and subordinate to this, we demand an extension of the franchise to many classes, who, by the technicalities of a system of household suffrage, are shut out from all voice in the Councils of their country.
WE DEMAND that any Constitution to be framed for this colony shall be subject to periodical revision, with a view to its further improvement and progressive adaptation to the wants of the community, under such safeguards as will prevent hasty or ill-considered organic changes.
WE DEMAND a Constitution, under which, by the free action of the Representatives of the People, economy and retrenchment in the administration of the public revenue shall be ensured; by which a healthy and natural conservative influence shall be called into exercise in the national councils; by which equal laws shall be enacted; by which any incordinate power of the Executive shall be prevented; and by which the prosperity and happiness of all shall be effectually promoted.
FELLOW COLONISTS—As citizens of a free British community, we demand the application of these principles, and insist on the concession of these rights in our new form of Government. Let us remember that in union consists our strength—that our cause is a great and righteous one. Let us peacefully, constitutionally, but earnestly, persevere in this struggle. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS ON OUR SIDE: and be assured that firm and concerted action on our part will ensure an early triumph of our principles.
By order of the New South Wales Constitution Committee,
J. L. MONTEFIORE, Chairman.
W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Sydney, August 19. 8736

THE NEW SOUTH WALES CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE, formed in pursuance of a resolution passed at a Public Meeting, held at the Royal Hotel, August 3rd, 1853:—
Chairman, John Gilchrist, J.P.
Vice Chairman, G. K. Holden
Isaac Aaron.
Arthur M. à Beckett
John Alexander, J.P.
W. B. Allen
J. Arkins, J.P.
J. Armstrong
J. N. Peet
D. Bell
Francis Bennett
J. W. Bligh, M.C.
Adam Bogue
John Brown
William Brown
James Byrnes, J.P.
Charles Cowper, M.C.
J. G. Cohen
R. Cowan
John Croft
Thomas Dangar, Scone
J. B. Darvall, M.C.
D. H. Deniehy
Hugh Dixson
Edward Flood, M.C.
Frederick Foster
John Gilchrist, J.P.
S. D. Gordon
M. Guest
E. J. Hawksley
G. K. Holden
Robert How, J.P.
T. Hood Hood, J.P.
Edward Hunt
J. M. Hodge
Benjamin James
J. James
David Jones
H. Jones
Robert Johnson
James Johnson
Richard Johnson
J. F. Josephson, J.P
Richard Lamb
Walter Lamb
Gideon Lang
William Lawson, J.P.
J. Lazarus
Julius Lippmann
Archibald Little
George A. Lloyd
F. Mackellar, M.D.
Francis M'Arthur, Goulburn
The Ven. Archdeacon M'Encroe
W. G. M'Carthy
Henry Mitchell, Camden
J. L. Montefiore
J. Moore
Thomas S. Mort
R. A. A. Morehead
John Morris
Abraham Moses
B. Mountcastle
M. E. Murnin
Thomas Newton
Alexander Park, M.C.
Henry Parkes
Samuel Peek, J.P.
W. G. Pennington
William Perry
W. R. Piddington
J. G. Raphael
George Rattray
George Rees
R. M. Robey
George Rowley
H. Stuart Russell, M.C.
E. M. Sayers
W. E. Shaw, Raymond Terrace
Charles Simmons
Thomas Skinner
Thomas W. Smart, M.C.
Henry Gilbert Smith
Thomas Whistler Smith
Thomas Taylor
Frederick Tooth
Charles Thomas
Thomas Walker
William Wallis
John Watt
J. S. Webb
E. C. Weekes
Henry White
J. R. Wilshire
Thomas Woolley
Joshua R. Young
Matthew Young.
With power to add to their number.
W. R. PIDDINGTON,
7611 Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.
CAUTION.
THE New South Wales Constitution Committee hereby caution all persons, especially country residents, against signing any petition which may be brought to them for signature without examination, as petitions agreed to at hole and corner meetings in favour of the unconstitutional bill, now before the Legislature, are in circulation for the purpose of entrapping the unwary. By order of the New South Wales Constitution Committee.
W. R. PIDDINGTON,
8737 Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC MEETING, MUDGEE.
AT a Public Meeting, held at Mr. George Taylor's, the Royal Oak Inn, Mudgee, on the 1st September, of which R. Lowe, Esq., J.P., was Chairman, it was resolved—
That a bonus of £200 be given to any party who will work out, to the satisfaction of the Committee appointed by the subscribers, a practicable dray road between Mudgee and the navigation of the Macdonald River, above Wiseman's Ferry, on the river Hawkesbury.
Persons desirous of obtaining the bonus will be pleased to address the Committee, under cover to the Hon. Secretary, on or before the 1st November next.
ROBERT LOWE, Chairman of Meeting.
JAMES GORMAN, Honorary Secretary.
9432

SYDNEY PARCELS DELIVERY.
THE public are respectfully informed that the following Branch Offices have been established, at which parcels may be left for delivery in any part of the city. Parcels will be called for upon application to any of the Branch Offices; or to HENRY FYSON, Central Office, 294, Pitt-street.
BRANCH OFFICES.
Circular Quay—Mr. Pilfold, Admiralty Hotel
Campbell's Wharf—Thomas Torning, painter, &c.
Walker's Wharf, Lamb's Wharf, Botts' Wharf—Mr. Robertson, Harbour View Hotel
Towns' Wharf, Moore's Wharf—Mr. Chape, grocer, Miller's Point
Australasian Steam Navigation—Mr. Loudon, grocer
Sydney and Melbourne Steam Navigation and Commercial Wharf—Mr. Ireland, tailor
Ferry Boat, Balmain—Mr. Henderson, Clarence Hotel
Market Wharf, Albion Wharf, Jaques' Wharf—Ferry Boat to Pyrmont—Mr. Baker, City Tea Mart
William street, Woolloomooloo—Mr. Evans, bootmaker
Bridge-street—Doyle and White, bootmakers
Parramatta-street—Mr. Christopher, Golden Anchor
Mr. G. Simpson, Simpson's Hotel, George-street
John Alexander Watt, Spread Eagle, George-street
Mr. W. E. Rider, Great Britain Hotel, corner of George and King streets. 9314

ASSAY OFFICE and Laboratory for the Analysis of Minerals, and for Chemical investigations in general.—C. J. HODGSON, Member of the Chemical and Cavendish Societies of Great Britain, and Assay Master to the British Australian Gold Mining Company, &c., Cumberland-street North, opposite Cumberland Lodge. 41

"EVERY BOY AND GIRL SHOULD POSSESS ONE."
EVERY BOY'S TABLE CARD.
JUST PUBLISHED, for the use of schools and families, two new and improved Table Cards, compiled by Mr. Alfred Cane, Bathurst-street School.
Every boy and girl should possess one.—*Herald.*
A very useful and compendious compilation, which we cannot too strongly recommend to our young friends as embracing a vast fund of arithmetical information on a small and convenient scale.—*Bell's Life.*
The most useful thing of the kind we have seen. They contain a vast amount of useful information in a very, small compass. No young person of either sex ought to be without one; and, indeed, to many children of larger growth they would be found of great utility.—*People's Advocate.*
Price Three-pence each.
To be had of Mr. Moffitt, School Stationer, Pitt-street; and of Mr. Cane, at his residence Old South Head Road. 9524

EVERY LADY HER OWN DRESS-MAKER.
THE Art of Dressmaking taught in Six Lessons, with the advantage for ladies making up their own materials, by Mrs. Andrews, late of London.
Mrs. A. invites the Ladies of Sydney to call and inspect her varied assortment of the most recherché (paper) models of the latest London and Paris fashions for every description of dress, which may be had in sets or single patterns.
All patterns cut to fit the purchaser.
To suit parties residing in the country, on description of the size of pattern required, together with the amount of one guinea, which may be forwarded in postage stamps, a set consisting of six in number, suitable for ladies and children's dresses, will be forwarded by return of post, free, by
Mrs. ANDREWS,
Dress and French Jacquette Maker, 216, Elizabeth-street North, Sydney. 1537

WRIGHT AND HYATT'S ELLIPTIC ROTATORY ENGINE.
THE attention of Engineers, Railway Directors, Steamboat Proprietors, and others who are interested in the more extended adoption of steam power, is requested to the Elliptic Rotatory Engine and Steam Boiler, acknowledged by all who have seen them to be the greatest improvements of the age. The Engine cannot be better described than by the underneath descriptive extract, from the "Practical Mechanics' Journal," for December, 1852.
"The Elliptic Rotatory Engine is one of the most successful examples of the modern attempts to apply steam power directly to a revolving crank lever, so as to economise steam, lessen the weight, simplify the constructive details, and convey the power directly to its work. Such an engine is indeed practically equivalent to the causing the steam to lay hold of and actuate the crank or revolving shaft, just as the hand turns round a winch, without the intervention of joints, levers, and connecting rods.
Information will be given, and orders received for the above on application to
WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.,
1511 Agents for the Patentees.

HOLLOWAY'S DEPOT,
78, King-street,
Sydney, July 7, 1853.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.
BY the Anna Mary, now in the harbour, and by other vessels shortly to arrive, the undersigned will be in possession of a most ample stock of the above most popular remedies; and he trusts confidently, from the fresh arrangements made with Professor Holloway, that henceforth the Depôt will be so well supplied as to be ALWAYS able to execute the largest orders.
Under these circumstances the advertiser proposes to renew or to create SUB-AGENCIES in every town and district of New South Wales; and hereby invites communications from parties wishing to participate in the profits derived from the enormous sale of these valuable medicines. "Good wine needs no bush," and Holloway's world-renowned remedies require no puffing. In New South Wales it is now well understood that no "station" or gold diggers' camp is complete in its supplies without an ample stock of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. And no wonder! for the benefits conferred by these medicines are so great as almost to go beyond belief. The following statement, inserted in the *Goulburn Herald* of the 16th of April, is only a sample of the good effected among the community, not one in a thousand—perhaps even in ten thousand—thinking it worth while to take the trouble to return public thanks.
J. K. FEYDON,
Sole Wholesale Agent for New South Wales and Victoria.
*To the Editor of the Goulburn Herald.*
Dear Sir,—I wish to apprise you of a most miraculous cure that has just been effected by Holloway's Pills and Ointment on my son, a boy turned 14 years of age, who was attacked on the 5th of January last with a most dreadful pain in the chest, and a high fever. I bled and blistered him myself, but to no effect. I had then to send to Dr. Blake, of Yass, to see him, who prescribed and administered medicine to him, which gave him some temporary relief: but instead of curing the malady, it turned it to a far worse and more dangerous complaint, the dropsy. Dr. Blake pronounced him to be dropsical on the 8th of February last, and that my only resource was to send him to the Yass hospital, as he needed daily attendance both from himself and Dr. Campbell, as he was doubtful whether he would survive or not. Under these circumstances I kept my boy at home, and, being advised, I went to Yass and purchased a supply of Holloway's medicines, and began on Ash Wednesday to administer them.
I acted according to the directions given in the pamphlets that are wrapped around the medicine boxes, with the exception that I gave the pills in larger doses than is there prescribed. In the middle of Lent the boy had swelled to such an extent in his belly and feet that I thought he would actually burst, and that I should be obliged to get him tapped; but I had confidence, and persevered in my humble prayers and medicine, and, wonderful to relate, thanks to God and to Holloway's medicine, he was as well as ever on the 27th March—Easter-day. He was cured in the space of seven weeks.
Now, Sir, I think it would be uncharitable in me, towards Professor Holloway, and also towards my neighbours, not to give these facts publicity. Mr. Hurley, of the Burrowa Steam Mills, Mr. O'Brien, of the Burrowa Inn, and scores of my neighbours, can vouch for the truth of those statements, and if necessary I will go forward before any magistrate and confirm this statement on my solemn oath.
I am, Sir your obedient humble servant,
JEREMIAH HOUGH,
Teacher of the R. C. School, Burrowa
April 7th, 1853.

TO BE SOLD, Plaster Casts of
The Apollo Belvidere
Venus de Medici
Group of Cupid and Psyche
Busts from the Antique, and
Bass-Relievos, by Flaxman, Banks, and others.
Afterwards to be sold by auction—
Two corrugated Iron Buildings, now forming a gallery 94 feet long, 30 feet wide, sides 19 feet high.
The roof is galvanized and corrugated.
Known as Mr. Nicholl's Sculpture Gallery, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo. 5073

FREDERICK BLYTH, General Merchant, Regent Parade, Birmingham, and 16, Gresham-street, London, purchases on commission every description of Birmingham, Sheffield, and London articles, particularly iron, hardwares, cutlery, saddlery, earthen and glassware, paints and oils, clothing, furniture, boots and shoes, &c., &c.; also, ales, porter, wines, and spirits.
To parties desirous of opening an agency account direct, for these or any other articles shipped from England, F. Blyth offers the following terms. For payment by draft on London (with order), or an approved acceptance, from date of shipment of goods (with interest), to purchase at the lowest cash prices of the manufacturers, charging thereon a commission of five per cent., to which he strictly adheres; and from his long experience of the Australian and other trades, confidence may be placed in his selecting qualities suitable to the market.
Consignments of gold realized at ½ per cent. commission, and specie remitted, if preferred to merchandise.
References—Midland Bank, Birmingham; Commercial Bank, London; Leech, Harrison, and Co., Liverpool; F. Schwann, Esq., Huddersfield. 9432

MONEY.

## VICTORIA.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR LA TROBE ON OPENING THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,—

The circumstances under which I was induced to defer the opening of the present Session of the Council as first proposed, from the beginning to the close of the month, were made known to the members by the Colonial Secretary's circular of the 21st July; I trust that the delay will not have been productive of either public or private inconvenience.

2. The good providence of God again enables me to congratulate you and my fellow-colonists upon the general state of the colony, and the continuance of that marvellous increase in every element of prosperity, which has for some time marked our history.

3. Various subjects of great public interest, and measures of importance, now ask for your grave consideration. I would, however, in the position in which I am placed, press upon your immediate attention only those measures which may appear to admit of no delay.

4. At the close of the last Session, in proroguing the Council, and adverting to the assent which I gave to the Bill for the alteration of the then existing Electoral Act, I expressed my conviction that this measure need only be deemed preparatory to an early and full consideration of the existing Constitution.

Such proves to be the case. The Secretary of State's despatches of the 15th December and 8th February last, which I had the pleasure of communicating to each of you immediately after they came to hand, announce the intention of Her Most Gracious Majesty to grant enlarged constitutional privileges to her Australian subjects, and assure them, on proper safeguards being adopted, of her readiness to make over to them the power hitherto reserved by the Imperial Government for fixing a Civil List, controlling the Crown Revenues, and managing the Waste Lands of the Crown.

I propose to take an early opportunity of initiating proceedings on this most important subject, on which so much of your ultimate prosperity depends.

I would congratulate the Council upon the augmentation effected in the number of its members under the Act above adverted to; and upon the increased facilities thus secured for the performance of its legislative duties.

5. In obedience to instructions which I have received, I shall shortly lay before you the draft of a Bill to amend, in some particulars, the Convict Prevention Act, to several clauses of which, while admitting the gravity of the evils which it was designed to oppose, Her Majesty's Government have taken objection. Sufficient time will be afforded to pass an Act so amended before formal notification of this disallowance will be given.

6. I cannot here but briefly allude to the final cessation of Transportation, of which we have been assured, during the recess; and I do this with a feeling of great thankfulness and the expression of my sincere sympathy in the views and sentiments of the people and the Legislature on the subject.

7. A Bill for promoting Education will be introduced in accordance with the recommendation of the select committee of the Council appointed last session. The great advantage derivable from having but one system in operation need scarcely be enforced upon you: efficiency and economy can be in no other way secured with certainty.

8. The draft of a Bill for the Regulation of the Law of Marriage, proposing the amendment and consolidation of the various existing laws was laid before you last session, and I would now recommend it to your serious consideration.

9. A Bill for the Regulation of Pensions was also submitted to you, and at an early period will be brought more formally before you.

10. The present Act for the management of the gold fields will expire with the year. In any case it would be necessary to pass another Act—but the objection to the present license fee, and the practical difficulties in the way of collecting it, have forced themselves latterly so strongly upon me, that I am disposed to propose to you its total abolition, merely reserving a registration fee for police purposes. A loss of revenue to a large amount will thus be incurred, which I propose to supply by a revision of the tariff, including an export duty on gold. It is my desire that every regard should be had to the just and reasonable wishes and interests of the class of colonists which may be more directly affected by these arrangements. I shall be happy to afford the Council every facility and information which may assist its deliberations on the subject.

11. The Act authorising Liens on Stock will also expire. I purpose submitting an amended Bill on the subject.

12. Some proposed modification of the Police and Pilot Acts, respectively, will also be presented to your notice in due course, to give greater efficiency in certain particulars to these services, as well as an emendation in the Laws relative to Prison Discipline.

13. The Central Road Board have suggested some improvement in the law relating to roads, and a Bill to carry out their views will be presented to your notice.

14. A Bill to amend the law relative to recognisances, with a view more effectually to compel the attendance of witnesses in criminal cases, will be submitted to your attention.

15. I think it due to the municipal body, as well as for the ultimate welfare and health of the large population resident within the corporate limits, to draw your attention again to the state of the suburban additions to this city—Collingwood more especially. I shall also introduce a Bill making it, in certain cases, imperative on the inhabitants of Melbourne to flag the footways opposite their dwellings.

16. A Bill for the better Regulation of Slaughter-houses, and a general measure for the better management of Cemeteries, will likewise be laid before you, without much delay.

17. It is my duty to urge strongly upon you the advantage of further emendations in the Postage Act. It appears to me highly expedient to follow the example, which has proved most beneficial in England, of making the prepayment of letters compulsory; and I would wish to facilitate the establishment of a money order system between Great Britain and this colony. My attention has also been drawn, by the Secretary of State, to the desirability of securing to the inhabitants of this country the advantage enjoyed by those of other colonies, in the cheap transmission of books and periodicals from the mother country.

18. I am happy to be able to congratulate the Council upon the working of the New Tariff. It has fully realised the anticipations formed with respect to it.

But, irrespective of the revision of rates to which I have already alluded, I am convinced, upon further and mature consideration, that the experience of other countries, and the propriety of obviating the temptation to illicit distillation, point to the necessity for an addition to the small list of articles paying duty; and I shall in the course of the session propose the imposition of a moderate duty on sugar.

19. The license fee paid by publicans has not been raised since the alteration in the value of money. You will, I am sure, agree with me that the present rate is clearly disproportionate to similar imposts. I shall, therefore propose that the existing charge be augmented; and that a license fee be also imposed upon persons engaged in the wholesale wine and spirit trade.

From the experience obtained since the last session I would recommend to the Council the propriety of again considering the adoption of some means by which, with due restrictions, the retail of fermented and spirituous liquors may be permitted within the limits of the gold fields.

20. Amongst the official correspondence which will be laid on your table, that which relates to the establishment of a Mint in this colony will be read with interest. It will be for you to decide whether the advantages gained will countervail the cost at which they must be purchased.

In accordance with the expressed wish of the Council, I have taken measures for the establishment of an office for the assay of the precious metals,—availing myself, as soon as circumstances permitted, of the services of an assay master of undoubted experience. I trust that before the end of the year, the office may be in full operation.

21. It has appeared to me that, considering the extraordinary increase in the population since March, 1851, it may be desirable in many points of view to secure a fresh census, and in course of the session I shall therefore cause a Bill to be submitted to you for carrying out this object.

22. Such may be considered a brief summary of the more prominent measures which call for your attention beyond those which are ordinarily and in due course submitted to you at this season.

23. An uninterrupted stream of immigrants, both assisted and unassisted, continues to reach our shores. It will be my duty to place upon your table various despatches of great interest, with regard to the former class especially, received during the recess.

The report of the Select Committee of the Council, as amended and adopted, has been forwarded by me in due course to the Secretary of State, and has been accompanied by recommendations in consonance with the views of the Council.

I have again urged the subject of female immigration more especially upon the attention of her Majesty's Government. A further sum of £100,000 has been remitted, and there are ample funds at command to meet increased expenditure under this head, should the Council be disposed to recommend that course. But as I had, previous to the receipt of the despatches from Sir John Pakington and the Duke of Newcastle, before adverted to, considered it my duty to point out to her Majesty's Government the propriety of the Legislative Council of the colony being invested with the complete control of the entire territorial revenue, whether hitherto held to be appropriated or unappropriated, and the tenor of the above despatches shewing that her Majesty's Government is prepared to admit the justice of the measure, I do not wish to make such further remittance without the express concurrence of the Council.

24. The estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1854 are in a state of forwardness, and, together with a supplementary estimate for the current year, will be laid before you without delay. The latter will be seen to include many sums, the propriety of expending which has been indirectly sanctioned by the Council, though not included in the Act of Appropriation.

Reserving detailed remark and allusion to many points of general or special interest connected with the present and future financial arrangements of the colony for my Financial Minute, I may congratulate the Council upon the increase which will be remarked in every branch of the ordinary revenue, and the very large amount which the unrivalled prosperity of the colony will enable it to devote to public purposes. At the same time, regarding the enormous charges which attend every branch of the service, and the impossibility of dispensing even for a limited period their extent or character, I am fully impressed with the responsibility which is incurred by myself and the heads of department in administering such large funds.

25. I have done all that lay in my power to carry into effect the wishes of the Council, as expressed in various addresses presented during the last session. I have particularly called the attention of her Majesty's Government to various subjects, the advocacy of which was entrusted to me.

It will be seen, in due time, that I have sought to bring the question of the occupancy and sale of the waste lands of the colony fully and fairly before her Majesty's Government. The result, which I am now daily awaiting, will be communicated to the Council without delay.

I shall direct copies of various despatches, received in reply to direct addresses to the Secretary of State, too numerous to specify in this place, to be at once laid on your table.

26. Other objects of interest, which it may be my duty to bring under your notice, will be communicated in the usual way, by message. I need not assure the Council that I shall at all times be ready to receive the expression of its wishes, and seek to co-operate with it in promoting the public interests by every means in my power.

27. In glancing at the general state and prospects of the community at this time, satisfactory as these may be, I cannot forbear referring to the agitation which has latterly arisen and prevailed, to a certain extent, on the gold fields, principally in condemnation of the present licensing system and its results. I have already expressed my anxious desire that as the time has arrived when the existing Act will have to be reviewed, the subject should receive the fullest consideration on the part of the Council.

In the mean time, I am persuaded that the Council will coincide with me in drawing a clear line of distinction between that popular agitation which may accompany the exercise of an undoubted right of appeal or remonstrance against any grievance, springing out of the imperfection of the laws or mode of their administration, and an agitation which assumes a very different character,—is traceable, in fact to other impulses,—and whatever may be its ostensible objects, points more or less clearly to a state of things, as subversive of good government and public order, as it may be repugnant to the feelings of the great mass of the community interested in their maintenance.

Viewing the circumstances, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen, under which I address you at the opening of the session, and the probability that before its close I may have surrendered my charge into other hands, it may not be unbecoming in me, or out of place, to admit that I cannot but entertain some degree of personal pride in having been permitted, under good favour, to mark and record the advance of Victoria, for so many successive years, in importance and material prosperity—latterly with a rapidity of growth, which, unexampled as it has been, has made her an object of interest to the whole civilised world.

But I can truly say that what has been my greatest source of satisfaction, and one which I cling to, and would take away with me, is the confident belief that the moral growth of this colony will be found to be fully proportioned to her physical expansion. I would firmly trust whatever anomalies, or even attendant evils may be observed, that the good far outweighs the bad; that the heart is loyal and sound; and that the great majority of her population, of all classes, are lovers of law and order, and ready to venture all to maintain it.

I would take this opportunity of assuring the Council of my sense of the support which I sincerely believe it has ever desired to afford me and my advisers, under times of peculiar trial and difficulty.

(Signed) C. J. LA TROBE,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Government Office,
Melbourne, 30th August, 1853.

## MELBOURNE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

AUGUST 30.—The opening of the first session of the new Council to-day was marked by some novelty, but no eclat. In-doors, the display was excessively tame, except for the short period occupied by the Lieutenant-Governor in delivering his address, when the uniforms of half-a-dozen military and naval officers, and that of the Governor himself, threw a little gleam of gaiety on the scene. The ladies present were not numerous, nor brilliant in costume. The Melbourne ladies, indeed, never do show out with that splendour which their fair sisters in Sydney so delight in. This I attribute to the fact that the ladies here are chiefly of the maternal class; at any rate, there is a striking absence of belles in this city. One never sees the streets filled with that glancing throng of graceful forms which is so invariable a feature in English town life; and, sooth to say, one of the most exquisite charms of life is gone, when that refined spirit which beautiful and intelligent young ladies impart to social intercourse is absent. (This, perhaps more than any other cause, produces that vulgarity of manners which is so noticeable in this colony. But this is a digression.

The Lieutenant-Governor looked pale and care-worn—a saddened expression sat on his countenance, I thought. No doubt he felt something of melancholy in the thought that he was entering the Council for the last time; and his allusion to that fact at the end of his speech was spoken with a perceptible degree of feeling. It is said that he is about to sell off his property in the vicinity of the city forthwith; and that he parts from it with avowed regret. For about twelve years he has lived there; and though it is not a superb spot, it is a pretty quiet place, to which a man of domestic habits would form a strong attachment. There was a faint effort at getting up a cheer for him outside the Council to-day, but it failed signally. He is decidedly unpopular; but, nevertheless, people are now speaking of him in apologetic terms, and declaring, now that he is going, that he has scarcely been a well-used man. It is ever thus with human nature.

For the speech itself, it is decidedly a most superior production—a strong contrast to the general run of that species of official documents. Outspoken, straightforward, comprehensive—it touches admirably on the most salient points for future legislative consideration, and indicates the correct course of policy respecting them. There is no hint dropped respecting the form of the proposed Constitution; but I apprehend that a nominee Upper House will be the proposal. The Government are, in a manner shut up to that form. No plan of an elective Upper House has yet been propounded by any authority in the colony; and the popular voice has never yet emphatically pronounced the popular will on the subject. But a few days will clear up the present obscurity on the matter.

The paragraph relating to the gold license fee is the most remarkable in the speech, and will cause the most discussion. It is quite clear that the fee is doomed, both in this colony and in yours; and so much the better, perhaps. The conciliatory tendency of the paragraph is obvious; and it is very likely that we shall soon hear that peace has broken out at the diggings at last—provoked by His Excellency's promises.

The imposition of a higher license on publicans, and of one on the wholesale dealers in wines and spirits, is a very politic measure, and it is strongly to be hoped that the Council will carry it out at once. It is a humiliating consideration that publicans, as a class, are the richest men in the community—that while intelligence and real worth are often sunk in menial labour and poverty, the despicable grog-seller (often the least reputable member of society) is wallowing in wealth. The publicans of Melbourne are almost literally the landlords of Melbourne; houses and lands everywhere in city and suburb, are owned by these persons. It is a monstrously wrong state of society in which the retailers of poisonous stimulants, the depravers of public morals, enjoy a monopoly of money-getting. Only to-day the tenant of a third-rate hotel paid down £11,500 for the possession of it; and it is well known that the lowest class of publicans are counting their gains by tens of thousands per annum.

The whole speech, I think, deserves the attentive perusal of your colonists as well as our own, as there is such a variety of topics, commercial and financial, as well as political, touched upon. Whatever Mr. La Trobe's deficiencies may be, that of inability to draw up state documents cannot fairly be included amongst them.

The extraordinary report published in the *Herald* to-day of an amazingly rich deposit of gold having been struck upon at the Ballarat diggings, seems to be founded in truth. I know a storekeeper from the spot who tells me that when the holes are sunk very deep (from 100 to 150 feet) the metal can be gathered in panfuls without washing. If it should turn out to be a fact that a great table of gold (as I have heard it expressed)—a solid deposit of pure metal, of unknown length, breadth, and depth, does really exist, then the confusion of affairs in this changeful colony will be "worse confounded" than ever. Then, no man can foretel the ultimate issue of things in this colony.

As it is, things are not very comfortable in the city. The difficulty experienced by builders is daily increasing. Men troop off to the diggings in companies, leaving expensive erections half-finished, and workmen are not to be had to supply their places. The building speculators are in a regular fix; and to add to their difficulties, the banks are sternly refusing to discount bills based on land and building speculations. One extensive dealer in the main street was very near going into the *Gazette*, they say; and if he had gone, several others would have fallen with him, several small concerns have quietly sunk out of existence, as it is, and others are sure to follow. Meantime building materials have fallen from twenty to fifty per cent.; and a glut of even these long wanted articles is supposed to be inevitable.

At the Government sale yesterday, land sold higher than ever. Lots near town brought at the rate of from four to five thousand pounds an acre, and country lots went proportionately high. It is admitted on all hands that a fictitious value has been paid for some of these lots—a price that, under no possible circumstances, can yield a remunerative return. It is not easy for some of these purchasers to pay down large sums for these pieces of ground, to get their money out of them again, and hence the difficulties in bill discounting.

To revert again to our new Senate. The swearing-in of so many new members was a very tedious job indeed, and, as the man came up to the speaker's table to couple, it was hard to conjecture the idea of high senatorial capability with them. They made a poor display; and how the New Constitution will fare in such hands, I cannot imagine. But, after all, as Mackintosh said, "Constitutions are not made—they grow," and the value of this new one of ours will lie in the successive amendments which will be made in it, rather than in the first form it takes. *Apropos* to this subject is an anecdote given in Tom Moore's diary, just published. Sir Gore Ouseley, when envoy at the court of Persia, remarked to the Shah one day that the revenue from the Post-Office in Great Britain was larger than his three-transcendent Highness's entire revenues from all sources. The Brother of the Sun meditated for a few minutes, and then sagely and authoritatively remarked: "Well, I will have a Post-Office too." His High magnificence never thought of the few trivial preliminaries of trade and commerce, education, national wealth, &c., which were involved in the great revenue from the Post Office of His Britannic Majesty. And just as wise—in my poor opinion—have been many of the solemn speculations upon our new Australian Constitutions.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald*

GENTLEMEN,—I must again trespass on your kindness to publish the accompanying letter to our fellow-colonists, on the subject of the election of an Upper Chamber in our proposed Legislature, as it may be my last political essay.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES H. CHAMBERS.

Sydney, September 1.

### THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

FELLOW-COLONISTS,—Having heretofore published my sentiments on a new Constitution for the colony in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 1st December and 9th January last, and in the *Freeman's Journal* of the 27th January and 3rd February, and also in a pamphlet on sale at the booksellers, wherein I objected to the establishment (at present) of any new constitution, and especially of an Upper House of life members, selected from the Lower House (as then proposed), twenty-one years of age, and without property or other qualifications, and also objected to the proposed changes in the disposal of our waste lands, I shall not travel over again the same ground. But as the Council now propose an Upper House to be nominated by the Crown, and to merge into a House of Lords, and as others propose that it shall be based on the elective principle, and as the composition of this Upper Chamber appears to be the prevailing topic of debate, I must say a few words on that subject.

I am fully satisfied that the partial nomineeism of our present Council has hitherto worked for the future good of the country, and has assisted, (notwithstanding the abuse undeservedly heaped upon the nominee members) to increase and rivet the general loyalty and attachment to the British Crown and Constitution, as a model for our imitation; for that loyalty and attachment are now rife within us, and pervade the whole community. The public speeches, and writings from all classes evince (shall I say) this hallowed feeling, which Heaven preserve, for ever. Delightful is it to witness the up storied interest throughout this vast colony which the settlement of a new constitution has awakened, and though some speeches have sullied their authors, and calumniated worthy high-minded and exalted men. Still (aloof from this alloy), it must gratify the Council to witness the political interest which has been called forth, for between the splendid proposition of the Council Committee, the powerful public voice, and the wisdom of the British Parliament, and Her Majesty's Councils, I have no doubt whatever that we shall have something glorious in the shape of a new constitution, by which life, liberty, property, and industry, will be fully preserved, and protected in perpetuity. A constitution which will from its striking resemblance to the great original, be at once recognised as the workmanship of the great Anglo-Saxon mind, which now pervades the world. As I have before stated, some prefer a nominee Council, or Upper House, a few desire that nominee Council to merge into an hereditary House of Lords. Many desire a combination of nomineeism and election. Others desire that the Crown should nominate 100 members, and that the people should elect that House from this number. Others would have the people to elect the Upper House by ballot, each elector naming three members, and out of the whole body so elected, that the Crown by the Governor-General should select that House. Some also think, that as the people (that is) the whole body politic has the election in full of the Lower House, the landed proprietory of the country should elect the Upper Chamber, for say they, the House of Commons wills that a measure shall pass, and although the Lords may delay it for a season, yet they finally coincide with, or yield to, the measure.

Now "the New South Wales Constitution Committee" has published four resolutions to be put before the public meeting for its adoption on Monday, the 5th instant, viz.:—

1st. "That the Constitution proposed by the Council is unjust in principle, repugnant to the feelings of a British people—unsuited to the colony, and devoid of all true analogy to the British legislature."

Now, how can these things be? Seeing that it proposes three estates: The Queen (through the Governor-General). The Upper House nominated by Her Majesty (through the Governor-General) who, nominates or creates the Lords at home, and the Lower House elected by the people at large, as is the Commons House of Parliament. Is this not "truly" analogous to the British Parliament, or how is it unjust in principle, or repugnant to British feeling, or unsuited to the colony? I ask you how?

2nd Resolution—"That nothing will satisfy the people, or promote their welfare, but representation without nomineeism."

3rd Resolution—"That the best form of Parliamentary representation will be by two Houses, based on popular suffrage, the Upper Chamber to consist of one-third the number of members in the Lower House, and to be qualified by age, property, and residence."

Now, I am persuaded "that nothing will truly satisfy the people, and promote their welfare," but either nomineeism by the Crown to the Upper Chamber *in toto*, or nomineeism and election combined thus.

The Governor-General for Her Majesty to nominate 100 persons as eligible for the Upper House, and the people (or those having freehold qualification, say £50 a year), to elect that Chamber out of that number, or (what is to me objectionable) the £50 freeholders to elect the hundred, and the Governor-General to appoint the Upper House thereout, and that will be "a Council based on popular election." But such an election should be confined to persons above thirty years of age, and of four years' years residence at the least in the colony, and there should be no canvassing for votes directly or indirectly in such case—and all heads of departments should have liberty of speech and debate as in the respective Houses, with or without the right of voting as may be finally determined.

For my own part, I would prefer our Upper House of nominees for ten years; if then found tyrannical, oppressive, corrupt, or impotent, let the elective principle in some one way or other as above be infused into it, but if found to be patriotic and philanthropic let it stand for ever, and noble Lords will be eligible as others for life, but for life only. But let us not urge for the possession of the entire elective franchise to ourselves. Let us give our rulers some power, some influence, till we try whether it will be for our good or evil. We shall be glad when a decade of years shall have passed over that we made the trial, and perhaps may then find that we have established for ourselves and our posterity a lasting monument of our wisdom and our foresight; for though the *theory* be very pleasing "that all power is derived from the people;" the records of history proclaim and evince the contrary, and that it is derived from numbers, wealth, and mental superiority, combined.

In fine, so much of the colonial mind has been brought forward on this great occasion, that I am now persuaded we may be fully entrusted with self-government, and that the Constitution should now be settled without any dissolution of our present Council; which will moderate the public voice, and give the British Government the benefit of the joint opinion of the Governor-General, the Council, and the people, to assist that Government in germinating the pure seeds of the future kingdom of Australia. And when that kingdom shall come (and may it come) then shall our posterity look back with reference upon that little band of fifty-four which preserved them from the shoals and quicksands of republicanism, and then also will be lauded to the skies, that Great Australian, who has been to my own positive knowledge, not only the explorer but the first poet, historian, advocate, benefactor, and liberator of his, and (now) our common country, by whose independency of soul and ceaseless agitation, the independency of that country shall have been hastened to the climax of monarchical majesty.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
CHARLES H. CHAMBERS.

Sydney, September 1.

*Postscript.*—Want of space prevented the appearance of the above letter on Saturday last, or to-day, as intended. I have, however, just returned from the public meeting above spoken of, and although the first resolution above set out (in paragraph 4) was moved by Mr. Charles Cowper, M.L.C., and seconded by Mr. Robert Johnson, Solicitor, *not one single argument* was adduced by either speaker, to prove its truth; but the only argument used by Mr. Johnson for that object went to prove the contrary: it was "that the peers of Scotland and Ireland were elected to the House of Lords." But he does not proceed to show that it was the peers in those respective countries who so elected them,—that those elected peers were created by the Crown, which is exactly the constitution proposed by the Council, in the section proposing the creation of titles, which, however, ought not to be hereditary. And yet that resolution, not proved, but so disproved by the proposers, was carried and passed by the meeting.

C. H. C.

Sydney, 5th September, 1853.

### PUBLIC MEETING ON THE CONSTITUTION BILL.

THE public meeting postponed from Monday last on account of the inclemency of the weather, to take into consideration the subject of the Constitution for the Colony of New South Wales, was held yesterday on the ground adjacent to the Circular Quay. The meeting was numerously attended, there being about 3000 persons present, taking the average, as numbers were constantly going to and fro. The utmost order was maintained throughout.

About half-past 1 o'clock, Mr. DARVALL, M.L.C., came forward and was loudly cheered. He said, before they could proceed to the business for which they were assembled, it was necessary that they should appoint a chairman, who should preside over their discussions and see that they were conducted in that orderly, decorous, and dignified manner which could alone render this manifestation of any weight, and which was consistent with their own position on the great occasion on which they were met. They would show to their opponents on this occasion that they were not assembled to resist the law, but to uphold it; and whatever might have been said of the conduct and principles in another place, he at least would be a bold man who would dare to come forward now and tell them they were not adopting a course which they had a perfect right to follow. (Cheers.) They were met to take steps necessary for the protection of their country—necessary for the salvation of that country from the confusion, the disorder, the oppression, which must be the result of that form of government which it was proposed in the legislature of the colony to adopt for this colony. (Cheers.) He had before addressed them on this question, and he had also spoken upon it in another place, and he was not prepared to retire one jot from the opinions he had expressed on those previous occasions. (Cheers.) He might, if he wished, reply to the arguments which had been urged against him, but although the opportunity of retorting upon those who had attacked him was most tempting, he should resist the temptation, feeling that their time was too precious to be taken up in matters of personal squabble, whilst they had a question of so much higher interest before them. (Cheers.) They were assembled under their national flag, (a voice from the crowd proposed three cheers for it, which were heartily given,) and they were met to petition Her Majesty the Queen—the British Queen—to give them a Constitution which should give them the laws which they had hitherto been accustomed to live under. (Three cheers for the Queen.) They asked only for that glorious Constitution which they had learned to love and venerate, and which he contended could be maintained only on those principles which that meeting was prepared to assert. (Cheers.) He had no hesitation in saying that the subject before them was the most important as regarded the destinies of New South Wales which had ever been dealt with by a public meeting. (Cheers.) He now proposed that John Gilchrist, Esq., do take the chair. (Cheers.)

Mr GILCHRIST then took the chair, and, in opening the business, addressed the meeting as follows:—In compliance with the desire of the Committee, I have again consented to take the chair, and were it not that I am so deeply impressed with the necessity of every one who has any stake in the colony coming forward and expressing his opinion on this momentous question, I would not be here now. Since the meeting at the Theatre, the petition to the Council that was then laid before you, was presented, most numerously signed, considering the short time that was allowed to obtain signatures, but apparently without any effect on the opinions of the majority of the members. It has even been denied that the people have the right to discuss this Bill, which is likely to have such an effect on the future destinies of the colony, and the speeches that have been made in the Council in support of the measure exhibit a great deal more invective and abuse than sound argument. (Cheers.) I am at all times willing to take it for granted that men are actuated conscientiously in the opinions they express, but expect the same consideration from them; and although it was the duty of the Council to frame the Constitution Bill, I consider it the privilege of the people, and equally the duty of the representatives, to give due weight and consideration to any petition that might be presented objecting to any particular clause in the Bill: in place of which the opinions of the colonists have been treated with contempt, and the cry of democracy and republicanism raised against them, in the face of which I assert that a more loyal and more patriotic people does not exist in any part of Her Majesty's dominions. From the spirit displayed in the debates, it is, I fear, useless expecting any concession from parties so wedded to the Bill, in its present form. We must therefore now address ourselves to the Queen, and we have every reason to augur success for any reasonable petition we may forward, from the opinions expressed by some of the most influential of Her Majesty's ministers on some of the most important principles of this Bill (Cheers). I trust therefore that this meeting will be the forerunner to meetings over the whole extent of the colony, and that the petition now about to be submitted will meet with the unanimous support of the colonists, and shew that it is not the opinion of the mob of Sydney, as we have been styled, but that it is the voice of the colony. I will not detain you longer, but call upon the secretary to read the advertisement which calls you together, and on Mr. Cowper to propose the first resolution (Loud cheers)

Mr. PIDDINGTON, Secretary to the Constitutional Committee, then read the advertisement convening the meeting, as follows:—

GREAT AGGREGATE MEETING.

THE Public Meeting convened for Monday, August 29th, and postponed in consequence of the inclement weather, will be held this day, September 5th, 1853, on the ground adjacent to the Circular Quay, to take into consideration the subject of the Constitution for the colony of New South Wales, and to agree to a Petition to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and both Houses of Parliament. The chair will be taken at one o'clock.

Mr. CHARLES COWPER then came forward and was received with loud cheers. He said, The plot thickens!—the contest increases in interest. He was glad to see them assembled to-day to defend the liberties of their country—which he could not conceal from them, he believed were in some danger. (Cheers.) A ride of 40 miles was by no means a fitting preparation for a speech, but as it had been insinuated of him that, although he had allowed his name to be used in connexion with this movement, he was reluctant to support it with his presence and his tongue, he had felt it necessary at the expense of all personal inconvenience, to be present on this occasion, to refute any such insinuation (cheers); and he had also come there because he felt that it was the duty of every man who had a voice to be present on this occasion, to take his part in the endeavour to thwart the conspiracy against the liberties of his country which was now going on. (Cheers.) It had been said by the supporters of Mr. Wentworth's Bill, that the Constitution therein proposed had given satisfaction in the countries in which it had been tried. (Voice from the crowd, "Its a lie.") It was a lie: at least, to refrain from such strong language, it was at all events a mis-statement. In none of the colonies where this system of nominee council had been tried, had it been found either effective for good Government or acceptable to the people. (Cheers.) And if they found that this was the case if they saw that experience fully proved that the system was wrong, why should they not now ask for such a system as would involve a Constitution which would afford a firm and strong Government, and under which he hoped they might all live happily. (Cheers.) Some allusion was made by the chairman to the applications which had been made by the people out of doors in respect to this Bill. He agreed that those applications had not been received in the spirit they ought to have been, and it was but natural that their resentment should be aroused at the contempt with which they had been treated; but this ought only to induce them now to act with firmer and more energetic spirit, and to show those who derided them that they were on the watch to mark every step in this momentous matter. (Cheers.) The Constitutional Committee had been twitted with having been self-constituted. But unfortunately this charge came from the very last quarter in which it should have been made. It proceeded from the honorable member for Cook and Westmoreland. (Yells and groans.) It was a curious fact, and probably not known to many present, that this hon. member was himself only a self-nominated member of the Legislative Council. (Cheers.) When he went to the meeting for the nomination of members for the constituency which he represented, he found no one willing to nominate him, and taking advantage of the law, he nominated himself. (Cheers and laughter.) Now, he did not blame the honorable member for this: on the contrary, he always admired his dexterity; but he did blame him for censuring the Constitutional Committee for having adopted precisely the same course. True, the honorable member corrected the peculiarity in his nomination by going to the poll, by which he was elected. And the Committee had adopted the same course: as soon as they had nominated themselves into a Committee, they called a preliminary public meeting, at which their appointment was confirmed. They then called a general public meeting, and at that also the approbation of the Committee was expressed, and their election ratified. (Cheers.) But the reason why this objection was raised, was that the Council did not like the Committee—they did not like the movement of the people out of doors. They did not like them in any way. Either self-nominated or elected, they were afraid of those meetings out of doors. They knew that things would be said at them which would not be pleasant. (Cheers.) There was another thing which had been said against him (Mr. Cowper) by one honorable member (Mr. George M'Leay), a member for whom he had always felt a personal respect and esteem. But the hon. member for Murrumbidgee, leaning on the bar of the House,—and he certainly must have required some little brass to support him in the assertions he made,—said, that it was unbecoming of him (Mr. Cowper) to associate himself with them. (Groans). He thought he was the best judge of whom he ought to associate with in such matters as these, and he thought he was brought up in fully as good a school as Mr. George M'Leay, to enable him to decide whether their good company would do him any harm or no. He believed they had done right in getting up this agitation, and that they would have been very wrong if they had not; and he trusted they would carry it on until the constitutional demands they now made upon Her Majesty were complied with (Great cheers). It gave him great satisfaction,—he might say unbounded satisfaction,—that they stood in this contest on better vantage ground than they had in a contest in which they had gained the victory, and which was almost equally important. He alluded to the transportation question. There they had the opinions and the interests of the British ministers against them, but on this question he was rejoiced to say these opinions were in their favour; nor did he see how those who had now assembled could be called disloyal in asking only from the Government that which the ministers of England thought would work well for the government of all colonies, and which the people of New South Wales thought would work happily for themselves. (Cheers.) Mr. Wentworth, in the course of his reply, had said with something of regret that the helm was now to be wrested from the hands of the old pilot (meaning himself), and that it would be seized by a disloyal and mutinous crew who would wreck the vessel on shoals and rocks, whilst he could have steered her safe into harbour. (Voice from the crowd—"He'd have steered her on to Pinchgut." Great laughter.) But he (Mr. Wentworth) must not forget that this was not the first time that the people had been forced to resort to this step of taking the helm out of his hands. They could not forget the time when he would, if he could, have made this colony the receptacle of the convicts of Great Britain—when he broadly declared that the colony was so miserably poor that they could not exist without this foundation of vice. (Cheers.) If the vessel of the state had been left in his charge then, where would he have steered it to? (Cheers.) But he had to congratulate them that on that occasion they had taken the helm out of his hands, and that her Majesty and her ministers had consented to the discontinuance of transportation in spite of the opposition of Mr. Wentworth and his friends. (Cheers.) On the present occasion the colonists would approach Her Majesty with the same respectful deference, the same calm expression of their wishes; and he doubted not that their petition now would be attended with the same result. (Cheers.) The resolution which had been put in his hand was as follows:—

That this meeting deliberately re-affirms the opinion expressed in all parts of the colony, that the proposed New Constitution, framed by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council, is unjust in principle, repugnant to the feelings of a British people, wholly unsuited to the circumstances of this colony, and devoid of all true analogy to the British Legislature.

The gentleman who was to follow him in seconding this resolution was a lawyer, and they all well knew that in extreme cases it was well to have the lawyers on their side. (Cheers and laughter.) He had no doubt that gentleman would do full justice to the legal part of the resolution; but there were some remarks which he felt bound to make in reference to the Constitution which would be suitable to the wishes of the colonists. It was said by the supporters of Mr. Wentworth's Bill in the Legislative Council, that those who opposed it out of doors were desirous to part from the connexion with Great Britain, and to form a separate government. He (Mr. Cowper) believed that the charge of wishing to establish a separate government rested with the supporters of the Bill, and not with them. They seemed to assume all along that the Government, Legislature, and Executive were to be precisely the same as that of England. Now, the Legislative Council of New South Wales was very different from the Parliament of England. (Cheers.) It was a mere barrel organ. (Immense cheers.) They had, and they asked only for, full powers of municipal legislation; and he did not see that for such purposes two Houses might not be erected that would work well. But a nominee House had never worked well, and never would. It had been proved to have failed everywhere it had been tried, and consequently to renovate this worn-out system it was found necessary to introduce clauses conferring hereditary titles.—(Groans and hisses.) It was true that even they had been found insufficient, and no doubt, whatever the ultimate fate of the Bill, this clause would be omitted, as he did not think that more than two or three even of the most ardent admirers of the measure were in favour of it. Though it was right in principle that her Majesty should show her approbation of public services and public virtue by conferring distinctions on deserving individuals, yet the constitution of society in this country was so different from what it was in England, that he could see but little advantage in holding out these distinctions as the stimulus to desert. Instead of these gaudy honours he thought it would be far better to lead their children up to feelings of free and manly independence. Why seek under this gilded pill to establish a bitter oligarchy in this colony? He did not believe that these titles, or the desire of possessing them, would induce any one to give more time or more attention to the service of the public than he did at the present. For his own part he sought none of these titles, nor wished them for his children. He was content rather to seek that distinction for them described in the beautiful lines of the poet, who bore his own name, although he knew not that he could trace his descent from him. These lines were

> My boast is not that I derive my birth
> From loins enthroned and rulers of the earth;
> But higher far my proud pretensions rise—
> The son of parents passed into the skies

(Loud cheers.) Such distinction as this would give him far more satisfaction than any honour which an empty title could bestow. (Cheers.) There was one point on which Mr. Wentworth seemed to rely. He said that no Constitution could exist in which the Upper House did not possess some power of expansion; but if there were no such power, the Government and the Legislature, must soon come to a dead lock. Now he proposed that the Upper House should be composed of members elected for twice the period of those elected to the Lower House, and further, that every five years some portion of those members should go out, and so make room for the infusion of new blood. By this means, if the Upper House resisted obstinately and oppressively the representatives of the people, a remedy would be found, and this, he thought, would form a sufficient safety-valve, which the hon. and learned member for Sydney seemed to think so essential. And he thought, moreover, that it would be a safety-valve of more reputable character, and one that would work better than that proposed by his hon. and learned friend. (Cheers.) The supporters of this measure seemed to think, as he had said before, that the whole government of England as it existed at home was to be introduced here. That the Governor was to be king—(derisive cheers)—that the nominee house was to be the House of Lords, and the House of Representatives the House of Commons. But this was all imaginary, and must be so—they could not forget that the Governor of the colony was only the creation of the Secretary of State—that he might at any time be displaced, and that at all events he would be liable to removal every few years. Nor was there more similarity in the Upper House proposed to be nominated here, as every vacancy would be filled up by the Government for the time being. If, however, the Upper House were elected by the people, it would be really more independent. In the Constitution of the Cape of Good Hope, in which both Houses were made elective, the Governor had power to dissolve them both; but he thought this was a dangerous power with which to invest any man except under very stringent restrictions. (Cheers.) A great deal had been said of American democracy during the discussion on this measure. Now he cared not who he might have to contend with, but he would unhesitatingly assert that there was no more sincere admirer, no more ardent lover of the British Constitution than he was; and if he had thought that those he saw around him were opposed to the principles of that Constitution, he certainly should not have been there that day. (Cheers.) But would any sensible man say that all the disorder, all the corruption, existed on the side of democracy, and that none existed in England. Let them look to the history of the last elections in England. Was not the press teeming with articles exposing the practices carried on, and denouncing them as utterly disgraceful. (Cheers.) No doubt, if he were to seek for replies to the extracts read in reference to American profligacy, he could entertain the audience with a number of spicy paragraphs culled from the English papers, which would show that the system under the monarchial form was no purer

ism ought to have any place in a Constitution assimilating to that of Great Britain. (Cheers.) Then as to the sneers thrown out about their meeting in public:—if it were the undoubted right of British subjects to petition the Legislature, how were they to do so without meeting? (Cheers.) How was public opinion to be gathered on any question without that question was previously discussed? (Cheers.) He believed it would puzzle those gentlemen who derided these meetings very much to point out any precedent where public meetings, temperately conducted, were treated with contempt by the Parliament of England. (Cheers.) He had, he believed, shown pretty well—if it needed to be shown—that he, at least, was no mob orator. He was personally almost a stranger to them, and it was only his deep love for the British Constitution which had induced him to take part in these proceedings. (Cheers.) If, indeed, he could be persuaded that a nominated Upper House would preserve the spirit of that Constitution, gladly would he support such a proposition. But he believed any Constitution containing such an element must be entirely dissimilar from the Constitution of the empire. What analogy was there between a nominee house and the House of Lords? The hon. and learned member for Sydney, and other hon. members of the Council, had made extensive reference to books to show that the American Constitution was not so good as the English one. The hon. and learned gentleman had done well to shift his ground in this way; it had shown that he was a dexterous advocate, but he had never ventured to show how the Constitution he proposed was more like that of England than that which they now asked for. He had assumed that they asked for the American Constitution. Both his magnificent addresses went to this point. Now he believed that all who heard him loved and revered the British Constitution as much as the hon. and learned member himself — they wished to have that Constitution, and would have no other, but the British constitution was never framed on the nominative principle. The British Constitution indeed was never the work of man,—it was the work of ages; and it was impossible to look upon it and reflect upon it,—to ponder on its gradual growth, and not see in its perfections the working of the hand of Providence. It was impossible that it could have been the result of casual chance. There was no original plan designed for it—there had been no tinkering to get it into shape as was proposed by the 64 gentlemen in their Council,—it had grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength of the British empire, until it had become a structure that could not be imitated (Cheers). What precedent had the supporters of this measure for the scheme they had proposed? They had gone to Jamaica and to Canada to find one, and if they had not been sorely pressed, they would hardly have ventured to do so. Now what sort of precedent did Canada furnish? It was a conquered province, peopled principally by a race of Frenchmen whose opinions and prejudices were utterly opposed to British institutions (Cheers). For such a community it might be very well, though an Electoral Upper House was not suited, and accordingly an Upper House had been appointed. But even there it had not been found to work well, and in all probability it had ere this given way before the elective principle. (Cheers.) In England there had been no tinkering up of the Upper House of legislature in this manner. There were two notable instances in English history of the admissions of the elective principle. The first was in the case of the Union with Scotland. In that case the Crown did not nominate the Scottish peers who were to sit in the House of Lords, but the whole body of the nobles elected their own representatives. (Cheers.) The same course was pursued with regard to Ireland, and that at a period when the Crown could have carried almost any measure it liked; but such an absurdity as the nominative principle was never propounded. These were two precedents infinitely more in point than any thing in the Constitution of the rebel colony of Canada, or the slave colony of Jamaica. (Cheers.) He had in vain waded through the long speeches which had been made in the Legislative Council. They displayed, he admitted, a great deal of talent and research, but a great want of argument, of temper, and of self-possession. Mr. Wentworth had indeed found it necessary to apologize for the intemperate language he had used, and had said in excuse that it was a habit he had fallen into, and that having been attacked first he had been unable to control the expression of his feelings. He admitted the habit, but he could hardly take the excuse. And when he put it forward, Mr. Wentworth should have recollected that if the language at public meetings was warm, that it was he himself who had fixed the standard of public oratory in the colony. (Cheers.) But to return to the subject. He repeated that a nominated Upper House would be anti-British, whilst he was convinced that an elective Upper House, which might possess a conservative character, could be erected, and would work well, and last as long as human institutions could last. (Cheers.) In proposing his plan of a Constitution to the country, Mr. Wentworth had been acting the part of a quack doctor. (Laughter and cheers.) He filled his bottle with a deleterious mixture, and then asked them to come and drink of his British Constitution. (Cheers) But there were others that said "beware of counterfeits," who had tasted the mixture, and said it was not like the British Constitution at all. (Cheers.) The hon. member, however, was not disposed to give them a sample, he would only show them the label, and speaking to those who wouldn't buy he had said, "All you dirty vagabonds who don't like it go to America." (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. Wentworth had relied mainly on two writers, whom he had quoted at great length; but he had quoted them very partially, and though he had selected only those passages which showed the American Constitution in its greatest deformity, he believed the balance of the authority of both these writers would be in favour of the superiority of the American Constitution over the British. (Cheers.) This arose from his introducing the habit of the advocate into political discussions. But in spite of all that had been said against them by interested parties both in the colony and at home, the people of New South Wales were beginning to be listened to. The English Government and the English nation were beginning to believe in the loyalty of the colonists, and to know that they were no sympathisers with America, and were not inclined to break off their connection with the parent state. (Cheers.) They would therefore pay attention to their arguments and petitions. They would find that in the Constitution they asked for, containing an elective Upper House, they were asking for the nearest approximation to the House of Lords. They asked for a legislature which should be responsible to the people,—not directly responsible on all occasions, but over which, when needed, the people could exercise some power,—a legislature not depending entirely on its own self-respect, but which was backed up by the respect of those who appointed them to legislate for them. The arguments of a nominated Upper House would have no effect. Its members would themselves feel their own insignificance. But if they were sent there by the people, they would not be mere delegates; they would be sent there, intrusted with power to do the best they could for all parties, and if they did their best the country would be satisfied. But at all events, if there were grounds of dissatisfaction with an elective house, there would be a remedy, while with a nominee house there would be none, except that which had been technically termed swamping. (Cheers.) This, he thought, was a most disreputable and disgraceful way of getting rid of an evil. It would lead to the assembling in the Upper House a mass of malcontents who, in order to be dragged along in the machine of Government must be continually increased, the accessions to the body, in all probability, turning equally malcontent a month or two after their appointment, and no member of this ever-grown body could be removed. Britons would never, he was sure, submit to such a government, and let it be put in force when it might, it could not last. (Cheers.) It seemed, however, to be pretty clear, that the Bill would be passed in the Council in Macquarie-street; but they must remember that, large as was the numerical majority in favour of the second reading, that no principle was decided by that majority except that there should be two houses instead of one, to which principle he believed all assented. If, however, the obnoxious principles should be carried, they had no other tribunal to appeal to — they must appeal to the Queen and to the Parliament of England. They would be listened to there, and when it was found that the community, almost in its entirety, were in favour of the elective principle, the agency in Westminster Hall would not be as it had been in the Council here, all on one side. (Cheers.) They would then have their fair share in the discussion. And he doubted not the result would be that they would obtain a constitution which would insure them that freedom which Briton's claimed, and which it ought to be their desire to achieve, and to transmit to their latest posterity. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. D. BADHAM came forward to propose an amendment. He opened his observations with a declaration that the English Government and Constitution were corrupt, and was proceeding to illustrate his assertion by allusions to the appointment of persons to office who were notoriously guilty of embezzlement, amid cries of "question," "stop him," "chair," "order," and counter cries of "go-a-head," "hear him," "give it them."

Mr. PARKES and Mr. COWPER, amid great confusion, endeavoured to induce the speaker to desist. But he proceeded to read his amendment which was to the effect (as far as we could gather in the noise) that as the meeting had no confidence in the Legislature the colony should league with the neighbouring colony of Victoria in order to obtain their just rights.

Mr. PARKES implored the meeting not to allow personal grievances to interfere with the solemn duty they were met to perform. Their tried friends were now before them; and he trusted if they valued their character and their liberty they would set their faces against any interruption of the great business of the day. (Cheers, and uproar.)

Mr. BADHAM having asked for a seconder, about fifty hands were held up, with cries of "we'll second it, all of us!"

After considerable delay, the amendment was withdrawn, and the Chairman put the original resolution, which was carried, with three cheers.

Mr. PARKES then came forward and was received with loud applause. He said, the first gentleman who had addressed them had very properly called for three cheers for the Queen; he would now call upon them for three cheers for the eight public spirited men in the Legislative Council who had voted against the Bill. (Great cheering.) It was something when they saw men daily falling away from their political professions, to find eight individuals so thoroughly independent, so thoroughly identified with the colony's interest, and so thoroughly confident in the people. (Cheers.) He would now read the resolution he had to propose:

That this meeting records its surprise and indignation at the unconstitutional doctrines advanced in the Legislative Council during the discussion of the present measure, whereby the great maxim of just and enlightened Government that "all power emanates from the people" is sought to be denied, and that, viewing the inherent defects of nomineeism and class interest in the existing Legislature, this meeting publicly records its total want of confidence in that body in reference to this measure, which is fraught with the most momentous consequences to the whole people.

Now it would be the duty of the promoters of this meeting first of all to satisfy them that those doctrines were unconstitutional, and secondly, to adduce reasons for a want of confidence in the Legislative Council. He should with this view, advert principally to the speeches of Mr. Wentworth and Mr. Martin. Mr. Wentworth had said that the mercantile and trading classes were not necessary to the prosperity of the country. (Groans.) This was surely unconstitutional. He then said that none were entitled to be represented except the squatters (Groans.) Mr. Martin told them that he did not regard the lower classes as anything. (Cries of, "What is he?") That hon. gentleman also said that man had no inherent right to the franchise; and that it was the province of the Legislature to say whether the people should have a universal franchise, or a prescriptive franchise, or none at all. (Groans.) This he (Mr. Parkes) thought was also unconstitutional—it was nothing less than treason to the country. (Cheers.) To pursue the matter a little further, he would advert to some observations of the Solicitor-General, who talked about the people being only one of the estates of the realm. Now he should like to ask that hon. and learned gentleman, if the people were taken away where would the other estates be? According to all that he (Mr. P.) had ever read in the highest authorities, the people were themselves the realm. (Cheers.) And when he saw so high an officer making use of such an expression he could only reply that if the people were taken away, his salary would very speedily follow. (Cheers and laughter.) Then Mr. Martin went on to say that he did not recognise the right of any meeting or body of men to sit in revision of the acts of the Council (Groans.) Now, he would ask how did such a doctrine as that accord with the right of petition, and the preservation of public liberty. He asserted that the people had a perfect right to sit in revision; and if they found them plotting treason against the country, they had a perfect right to send them about their business (Cheers) This was another of the unconstitutional doctrines; and considering how this very observation had been cheered in that house, his faith in the body was entirely removed. (Cheers.) Now with regard to the consideration due to the people and to their ability to take part and to have a voice in the framing of the Constitution, he would refer them to one or two authorities in support of his own opinion, and he hoped the meeting would lend him their indulgence whilst he did so, especially when they considered the way in which authorities had been twisted and turned, and crammed down their throats, in the Legislative Council. (Laughter.) One of these authorities he should refer to was Jeremy Bentham, almost as great and profound a philosopher as Jimmy Martin. (Roars of laughter.) The next to whom he should refer, was a man who had been called the most illustrious Commoner of England, the great Earl of Chatham, (cheers.) a statesman of pretensions at least equal to those of Mr. Wentworth. (A voice, "What about Bob Nichols?" Laughter and groans.)

Property, it is continually said, is the only bond and pledge of attachment to country.—Not it indeed. Want of property is a much stronger one. He who has property can change the shape of it and carry it with him to another country whenever he pleases. He who has no property can do no such thing. In the eyes of those who live by the labour of others, the existence of those by whose labour they live is indeed of no value; not so in the eyes of the labourers themselves. Life is not worth more to yawners than to labourers; and their country is the only country in which the latter can so much as hope to live. Among a hundred of them, not ten exceptions to this will you find.

Now, in elucidation of this feeling, he would read them what one of the greatest and most philosophical writers of the day wrote upon the subject of the labouring classes; he meant Dr. Channing.

Let us not disparage that nature which is common to all men; for no thought can measure its grandeur. It is the image of God, the image even of His infinity. For no limits can be set to its unfolding. He who possesses the divine powers of the soul is a great being, be his place what it may. You may clothe him with rags, may immure him in a dungeon, may chain him to slavish tasks—but he is still great. You may shut him out of your houses, but God opens to him heavenly mansions. He makes no show, indeed, in the streets of a splendid city; but a clear thought, a pure affection, a resolute act of a virtuous will have a dignity of quite another kind, and far higher than accumulations of brick and granite, and plaster and stucco, however cunningly put together, or though stretching far beyond our sight. Nor is this all. If we pass over this grandeur of our common nature, and turn our thoughts to that comparative greatness which draws chief attention, and which consists in the decided superiority of the individual to the general standard of power and character, we shall find this as free and frequent among the obscure and unnoticed as in more conspicuous walks of life. The truly great are to be found everywhere, nor is it easy to say in what condition they spring up most plentifully. Real greatness has nothing to do with a man's sphere. It does not lie in the magnitude of his outward agency, in the extent of the effects which he produces. The greatest men may do comparatively little abroad. Perhaps the greatest in our city at this moment are buried in obscurity. Grandeur of character lies wholly in force of soul, that is, in the force of thought, moral principle, and love, and this may be found in the humblest condition of life. A man brought up to an obscure trade, and hemmed in by the wants of a growing family, may, in his narrow sphere, perceive more clearly, discriminate more keenly, weigh evidence more wisely, seize on the right means more decisively, and have more presence of mind in difficulty, than another who has accumulated vast stores of knowledge by laborious study; and he has more of intellectual greatness. Many a man who has gone but a few miles from home, understands human nature better, detects motives, and weighs character more sagaciously than another who has travelled over the known world, and made a name by his reports of different countries. It is force of thought which measures intellectual, and so it is force of principle which measures moral greatness, that highest of human endowments, that brightest manifestation of the divinity. The greatest man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution, who resists the strongest temptations from within and without, who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully, who is calmest in storms, and most fearless under menaces and frowns, whose reliance on truth and virtue, on God, is most unfaltering;—and is this a greatness, which is apt to make a show, or which is most likely to abound in conspicuous stations? Perhaps in our presence the most heroic deed on earth is done in some silent spirit, the loftiest purpose cherished, the most generous sacrifice made, and we do not suspect it. I believe this greatness to be most common among the multitude, whose names are never heard. Among common people will be found more of hardship borne manfully—more of unvarnished truth, more of religious trust, more of that generosity which gives what the giver needs himself, and more of a wise estimate of life and death, than among the more prosperous. And even in regard to influence over other beings, which is thought the peculiar prerogative of distinguished station, I believe that the difference between the conspicuous and the obscure does not amount to much. Influence is to be measured, not by the extent of surface it covers, but by its kind. A man may spread his mind, his feelings, and opinions through a great extent; but if his mind be a low one, he manifests no greatness. A wretched artist may fill a city with daubs, and by a false showy style achieve a reputation; but the man of genius, who leaves behind him one grand picture in which immortal beauty is embodied, and which is silently to spread a true taste in his art, exerts an incomparably higher influence.

His object in reading from the writings of this illustrious man was to counteract the poisonous doctrine that the masses were not to be considered in legislation. (Cheers.) Were they willing to follow the doctrine of Mr. Martin, or the doctrine of Dr. Channing? (Cheers.) But to fortify these views he would now quote from the Earl of Chatham, a man whose influence had been paramount in his day.

My Lords, I myself am one of the people. I esteem that security and independence which is the original birthright of an Englishman, far beyond the privileges, however splendid, which are annexed to the peerage.

He hoped he had said enough now to satisfy them that the doctrines broached in the Council were utterly unconstitutional. (Cheers.) He would now for a brief space allude to the defects of nomineeism and class legislation. And first, to show the rottenness of nomineeism, he would quote from one who was born in the colony, was living in it, and was preeminently distinguished for his talent and his intellect, he meant Mr Wentworth. (Groans and cheers.) They might remember that some years ago a certain claim to land in New Zealand was under investigation—(laughter)—and notwithstanding all Mr. Wentworth's abilities, the gigantic mind of Sir George Gipps grappled with the subject and defeated the claim. It so happened that some time before the investigation, Sir George Gipps had written home to the Colonial Office recommending Mr. Wentworth for a seat in the nominee Council, but after the investigation Sir George Gipps cancelled the appointment. The despatches were published in the Blue Book, and in course of time found their way back to the colony, and it was then that Mr. Wentworth repudiated the nominees altogether. And how did he do so? Why he selected one of the most rabid democratic papers of the day, through which to write his repudiation. He did not go to his present organ, the *Sydney Morning Herald*, but to the *Free Press*, then conducted by Mr. James M'Cachern, who they all knew, was somewhat of a radical. (Laughter.) It was in the *Free Press* of the 6th January, 1842, that Mr. Wentworth wrote as follows:—

If the Governor, before he made his recommendation had condescended to explain his great intimacies to me, I should have told him in reply—what all my more intimate friends can vouch for—that even under the Government of Sir Richard Bourke, and notwithstanding my reverence for his public character—when it was generally understood that I was to be offered the then vacant seat in the Legislative Council, which was ultimately given to Dr. John Jamison—that I had made up my mind, after the fullest consideration, not to accept the office if it had been tendered to me even by him. If my repugnance was invincible then to become a mere nominee of the Crown, and to lose caste by suffering myself to be enrolled among a body of official and unofficial members—the former of whom, notwithstanding their oaths, are given to understand that it is a condition of their tenure of office that they are to support all measures of the Government, whether good or bad—and the latter of whom, for the most part, seem only to have been selected either from their utter incompetency to offer any effectual resistance to such measures, or from their known or expected acquiescence in the powers that be:—I ask, whether it is probable that I would have submitted, under the rule of Sir George Gipps, to lose my time in struggling against the hopeless majorities of such colleagues, as to sacrifice my independence by becoming one of his puppets, and succumbing to the contumacious treatment which he never and soon indulges in towards those of his creatures whose sycophancy does not keep pace with his rabid appetite for adulation.

How truly did he here paint his now intimate friends. (Laughter.) No wonder they were glad to get his talents on their side now. Well, these were the opinions of Mr. Wentworth eleven years ago; and no doubt, if they could see into the recesses of his heart, they were his opinions still. (Cheers.) But, fortunately, they had tangible evidence that this was really the case. Not more than twelve months ago, when he moved for the appointment of a select committee to frame a Constitution, he purposely left out the nominees. Mr. Wentworth said on that occasion:—

In excluding from the list of the Committee which he proposed the name of any nominee, more especially of any official nominee, he was actuated by a consideration of deference towards those gentlemen. To place them in such a Committee as this, would be to place them in a false position—false to themselves and the office they held—and a position in which they ought not to be placed. This was the sole reason why in the composition of the Committee he had confined it to the elective member of the Council; and to introduce any other element into the Constitution of the Committee would be to prevent the sense of the House from being properly arrived at. These were his views in reference to the composition of the Committee. He trusted that if any opposition to such a course manifested itself, the elective element in that House was strong enough to put it down.

Now, was not that pretty strong? And yet on Friday last he actually implored the assistance of the nominees in carrying his bill through the House. (Groans.) This was a matter of record; and he defied Mr. Wentworth to explain it away. Now he (Mr. Parkes) had just been told by one of the members of Council that there were thirty-three gentlemen in that body more or less connected with the squatting interest. Well, Mr. Wentworth in his first speech said that fifty or sixty families ought to erect themselves into an aristocracy; and in his second speech, he had expressly said it was the shepherd kings of the country that were chiefly worthy of being ennobled. (Groans.) That their fortunes would enable them to support the dignity and splendour of hereditary titles. (Laughter and groans.) Then by the last clause of the Bill, he had secured the lands from the people and from the power of future legislatures, unless indeed two-thirds of them (the majority being squatters,) would consent to modify the Constitution. This was enough to prove that there was a class ascendancy in that house which was highly dangerous to public liberty and the people's rights. (Cheers.) And if they were so daring, so treasonous towards the country, as to deny the right of the people to revise their proceedings—if they broached these unconstitutional doctrines; if they sought by the aid of one-third of their number, the nominees, to secure and perpetuate the power of the squatters and their possession of the lands, surely it was time for the people to arise, and declare their total want of confidence in them. (Loud cheers.) He begged to call the attention of the meeting to Mr. Wentworth's aspersion on the mercantile classes. He said they were of no value whatever: now he (Mr. P.) thought no argument was required to refute such an assertion as this. He would, however, read them another passage from Lord Chatham, on the subject—

I hope, my Lords, that nothing I have said will be understood to extend to the honest industrious tradesman who holds the middle rank, and has given repeated proofs that he prefers laws and liberty to gold. I love that class of men. Much less would I be thought to reflect upon the fair merchant whose liberal commerce is the prime source of national wealth. I esteem his occupation and respect his character.

Now these were the words of that great man; but if they could have been led away by Mr Wentworth's opinions, they would actually believe that those gentlemen, who were of immense importance to the community, and whom he was proud to see here in such large numbers to-day, that these gentlemen were of no account. (Groans—A voice: What about Bob Nichols.) He was reminded of Bob Nichols; but he had very little to say to him. He would only repeat what a witty friend of his had said to him not long ago: "Mr. George Robert Nichols may well recant now, for he has been canting all his life." (Laughter.) But he remembered well the occasion when Mr. Nichols talked so loudly about a hundred thousand American sympathisers: and he (Mr. Parkes) was the person who on that occasion protested against the un-English, republican, and treasonable notions of Mr. Nichols. Mr. Wentworth had been pleased to call him an arch-anarchist, insinuating that he was the keystone of the plot against him; and that he was to be the leader of the army that was to go and pillage Vaucluse (Laughter.) Now he would assure Mr. Wentworth that he had no such influence and no such power in this great movement. He had taken but a very humble part—he had only performed what he considered his duty as a citizen; but he had expressly refused to move in the matter unless a number of others would move with him. He had done no more than any other member of the influential and respectable committee that had been formed. As to being an anarchist he would only say that he felt he was quite as good a citizen as Mr. Wentworth (hear, hear); and he was too well known now in this city, both in his private and his public character, to suffer from the aspersions thrown upon him. In discharging his duties as a citizen he did not seek for power. Mr. Wentworth said that he only sought power in order to tread down the country under an iron heel. Now he (Mr. P.) did not seek either power or distinction. It might be that in his turn he might come to wield power in the country, but this he would promise—that he would never go out of his way to seek it. It was sufficient for him that he satisfied his own conscience. He would, however, also take the opportunity of declaring that he was deliberately attached to the Fatherland, and perhaps he had much more reason to feel that attachment than Mr. Wentworth had. (Cheers.) He was born at a place within a few hours' walk of where Shakspeare was born, in the heart of the country, in the midst of scenes connected with England's glories—he had been reared in one of the greatest towns in England; and he declared that whatever attempts were made to fix republican notions upon him, he was fondly attached to the mother country, and he hoped that her glorious flag would wave in peace and security over his grave and the grave of his children. (Loud cheering.) But he also hoped it would wave over a great and glorious and enlightened nation, affiliated to England by the bonds of justice and of affection. He was not blind to the progress of events, but he believed it would be a most fatal mistake to imitate that great and noble government under which the American States had flourished. He believed this country was destined to show the spectacle of a great and free nation, but closely allied and affiliated to England (cheers); and in the face of the reckless misrepresentations and calumnies which had been uttered against him, he explicitly avowed these sentiments, and would take his stand upon them before the whole colony. (Cheers.) He was willing to bear any fair blame which he might deserve for his public conduct; but he utterly repudiated the charge of being an anarchist, or anything but a loyal and patriotic subject of Her Majesty the Queen. (Great cheering.) He wanted no Yankee Constitution: but by all that was great and righteous, by the God of his fathers, he would never accept a Norfolk Island Constitution, nor, he believed, would they. (Never! never!) They all had one object, and they all objected to the proposed constitution, mainly because it was a violation of the institutions of their glorious Fatherland. (Cheers.) He would now advert to one or two other statements made in the Council. And first he should deal with an hon. and learned gentleman for whose public character he had always entertained great respect, but who on this occasion appeared to have quite forgotten himself. He meant the Attorney General. Mr. Plunkett had told the Council, with an air of triumph, that the great men who framed the Constitution of America had sat with closed doors, and had afterwards promulgated the Constitution by authority. Now, the historical fact was this:—In the 11th year of American independence, it was found that the Articles of Confederation were imperfect and incomplete, and delegates were appointed by twelve of the States, Rhode Island alone refusing to send any. These delegates met, May, 1787, and framed a constitution which they presented to Congress in September of the same year. They certainly did not sit in the open air; for it was cold in America, remember, but they sat in a room probably like any committee would do in Sydney; and their deliberations were not secret. Well, the Congress considered the scheme, and in the space of nine days, they referred it to the respective States, and so far from its being promulgated by authority, Rhode Island stood out against it for no less than two years and eight months. In another State, Virginia, it was opposed by Patrick Henry, and others; and several months elapsed before it was accepted,—and then in spite of him. In the other States as well, considerable considerable time elapsed before it was accepted. These statements were sufficient to show that the Attorney-General was not acquainted with the history of the matter. Again, Mr. Plunkett had said, that the Senate was appointed by the Sovereign States, and that this appointment was analogous to the nomination of an Upper House by the Crown. Now the fact was well known, that the Senate was elected by a majority of the several State legislatures; and how this could be called analogous to the appointment by the Crown he was at a loss to understand. He was also at a loss to understand, at first, why the Attorney-General pronounced so high an eulogium on Mr. Martin's speech—a speech which he admitted was a very able one. But he referred to the close of Mr. Martin's speech, and there he found that the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland was in favor of pensioning off the officials at their full salaries. When he saw this he was no longer at a loss to understand the Attorney-General's praise of Mr. Martin. (Laughter.) Before he left the members of the Legislative Council he must allude to a gross mis-statement made by Mr. Parker; namely, that signatures to the petition adopted at the Theatre meeting had been obtained at so much per hundred; and that gentlemen's names were on the Committee who had never consented to act with it. Now he believed he was justified saying that both these assertions were unqualified mis-statements. (It's a lie.) He asked any man of common sense whether if any gentleman's name had been wrongly advertised daily he would not have withdrawn it, and repudiated the thing publicly? It was within his knowledge that every gentleman's name was objected to until there was the fullest assurance of his willingness to act. (Cheers.) And it was also in his knowledge that not a false signature had been obtained to the petition. He was therefore surprised at the audacity with which Mr. Parker, sheltering himself under his privileges as a Member of Council, had stated these untruths; but when he considered the character of that gentleman, he was not so much surprised after all. It was pretty notorious, and indeed it was stated in the newspapers, that a short time after Sir Charles Fitz Roy's arrival in the colony, Mr. Parker actually called upon his Excellency to know on which side he should vote. (Groans.) This went a long way to show the value of nominees in the Legislature. There were many other subjects to which he had wished to advert, but the lateness of the hour warned him to be brief. In conclusion he thought he had sufficiently shown that they had just reason for assenting to this resolution, in which he most cordially concurred. After the contumely and gross misrepresentations to which they had been subjected—after the unconstitutional doctrines which had been broached in the Council he for one would never degrade himself by petitioning that Council again. (Cheers.) He denied their right to settle this question, and he asserted the perfect right of the colonists to appeal to a higher authority; and he was confident that such an appeal would result in the triumph of those principles which they sought to establish for the future, in spite of the overwhelming majority in favour of the Bill. (Cheers.) Their opinions and protest would be received with consideration in England, and they would be freed from the detestable and abominable system which now disgraced the land. He would beg to move the resolution. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. ADAM BOGUE seconded the resolution. He was well aware of the inadequacy of his abilities to do justice to the subject: but he would not flinch from what he considered a great public duty, and would therefore give his aid, however feeble, to this great movement. He looked upon it as the most extraordinary anomaly in a free country, that a small and uninfluential faction should be enabled by the support of the Government to inflict upon the people a Constitution of which they utterly disapproved. Nothing could exceed, in his opinion, the temerity and blindness with which they sought to thrust upon the colony an anti-British Constitution (cheers)—a Constitution utterly opposed to the spirit of the times, and unsuited to the wants of the country—repugnant to common sense as it was to common law. (Cheers.) To defeat the machinations of this cabal, and frame a constitution in strict accordance with that of the mother country, this powerful association had been banded together as the champions and conservators of the ancient privileges of Britons; and now they were here to crave the co-operation of the people. (Cheers.) The great principles they were here to advocate were embodied in the resolutions, and they demanded of the patriotism of the colonists to stamp them with the authority of their assent. (Cheers.) Had they been living under a government where the principle of popular representation was acknowledged, it would have been their duty now to petition the Governor to dissolve the Council, and appeal to the colony; but after maturely considering the utter hopelessness of their being heard within the walls of the Macquarie-street Council, which was entirely under the influence of the nominees, they had resolved to appeal to the Queen in Council. (Cheers.) The proceedings of the Legislature were no other than were to be expected from the present system, the fruits of the Act of 1850. He was in London when that Act was passed; and he well remembered that its opponents predicted exactly the present crisis. The Parent Bill of 1850 had produced the degenerate child of 1853. This came of political breeding in and in—the imbecile and half-witted father produced a rickety and drivelling child. (Laughter.) Having experienced the evil result let them now crush the principle from which they sprung, and crush it for ever. (Cheers.) Just look how the question was argued in the Legislative Council. Not with that calm deliberation which became statesmen and philosophers, but with hair splitting and quibbling more fitted for Courts of law than for a legislative assembly. Why should they be referred back four thousand years for constitutional models? They had been referred to Sparta, Athens, and Rome; but these were, after all, only barbarous oligarchies established in semi-barbarous times; and what had they to do, he would ask, with the condition of modern nations? Now, the plan which the Committee proposed, relying on the good sense of the people was, that they should establish a legislative check upon themselves. (Cheers.) To those accustomed to hereditary right and nomineeism, such a check might appear an imperfect one against the waves of popular caprice: but he would ask them to compare the influence of the nominated House of Peers in France under Louis Philippe, with that of the American Senate. According to the dogmas of the theorists the Senate would have far less weight than the House of Lords or the French Peers. But the reverse was the case. The Senate of the United State was seen exercising a power entirely unknown to the Lords in England in times of the greatest popular excitement. He would instance the Oregon question, when the House of Representatives was clamouring for war, the Senate successfully opposed them with the reason of the country. And what was the reason? (Cries of time! time!) Why, that both the Representatives and the Senate emanated from the people. He would not detain them much longer. (Cheers.) He knew he was but a poor orator: but he asserted that this was not a question between aristocracy and democracy, but between oligarchy and constitutional Government. (Cheers) Was nomineeism any part of the British Constitution? No: it contravened every British principle. He would give them a bit of advice. There were breakers a-head; and the old pilot insisted upon wrecking the vessel on the rocks. Let the crew therefore rise, and take the vessel out of his hands. They had discovered that their telescopes were dim; their instruments out of order, and the noble vessel quite out of her course. (Cheers.) Then let the crew rise and seize the helm, and never let it go till they had piloted her safe into harbour. (Cheers.)

Mr. THOMAS WALKER, who was warmly greeted, said that he was glad, that after the eloquent speeches which had been addressed to the meeting, the remainder of the business would be adverted to by gentlemen who, like himself, were not orators, but who, nevertheless, were as earnest in the cause for which they had met as their eloquent friends. For himself, he (Mr. Walker) would say that he had not been aware until he had arrived at the hustings, of the intention to ask him to take part in the proceedings of the day; but as an old colonist he had much pleasure in giving his support to the principle contended for in the resolution, which he then did himself the honour to move namely,—

That this meeting emphatically declares that no form of Constitution will be acceptable to the people of this colony, or be calculated to promote the public welfare, and maintain the existing happy feeling of loyalty to the Crown of England, which shall not secure to the country, absolutely and for ever, the right of representation in Parliament, freed from the proposed Crown nomination and class ascendancy.

He (Mr. W.) felt that if one reason more than another ought to weigh in rejecting the constitution proposed by the local legislature, it was that it could never be acceptable to any community of British subjects, because it was not based on popular opinion and popular election. (Tremendous cheers.) That being the case, it never could, if passed into a law, be expected to be attended with success, or with the veneration of the people, and therefore it was the duty of every thoughtful man, who looked to future consequences, to give this measure his firm and consistent opposition (Cheers. Since he (Mr. Walker) had last met the citizens of Sydney, in public meeting assembled, the debate on the Constitution Bill had taken place in the Legislative Council. He had read the voluminous reports of the various speeches with great care. They unquestionably were characterised by great ability, industry, research, and learning; but he was sorry to be obliged to say that their results had been the reverse of satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) They certainly had afforded him no ground for concurring with the vote which the Council had recorded on the second reading of this Bill. (Hear, hear.) He could not find throughout that lengthy debate any hing to prove that a nominated Upper Chamber would bear analogy with the House of Peers. He (Mr. W.) believed that he entertained as much respect for the Upper House of Parliament as it merited (a laugh), but really to hear that assembly spoken of by the supporters of a nominee Chamber here, one would imagine that it was an institution created by divine inspiration, and intended to exist for all time; that its decrees were immutable, and not to be contravened. Yet this was far from being the case: the power of the Lords had gradually decreased, and the character of the British Parliament had changed as it was found necessary to adapt it to the changed features of society. (Hear, hear.) True, the House of Lords was one of the elements of the British Constitution, but it was not its great cardinal feature. In fact, the Upper House was gradually giving way in power and importance, and the actual Government of Great Britain was based on the representation of the people in the House of Commons. (Loud cries of hear.) That body governed England, and was constantly growing in power; the other body was as constantly giving way. Therefore, he, (Mr. Walker,) could see nothing in the English Constitution which could justify the colonists of New South Wales in adopting an element which was the least in favour and in power in the political institutions of the Fatherland. (Hear.) Indeed, it began to be admitted in leading and influential quarters in England, that the Lords were really obstructive actors in the government; and it was clear that whenever they did not act in harmony with the Commons, they must inevitably give way. It could not be denied that the House of Peers was an element of the English Constitution that still found considerable favor with powerful classes at home, and that it doubtless suited England to retain that element. But the case of New South Wales was essentially different; and those who desired to transplant an aristocratic institution to these shores were bound to show, not only that it was desirable in itself, but that it was desirable to the state of our society. (Hear, hear, hear.) There was no analogy in the circumstances of the mother country and this colony; and the arguments attempted in the Council to the contrary could not be maintained for one moment; nor could any cause be shown why what was acknowledged to be an obstructive element at home should be imitated here. The design of an upper chamber was not to obstruct or to contravene the deliberations of the lower house; but when occasions arose, to revise and carefully review its acts, and to avert the evils of hasty legislation. Now, as the creation of two Chambers was a proof that the community which created them was anxious that the utmost care should be evinced in the laws enacted by its legislature; so the same care should be taken in providing that the upper, or revising, body should emanate from the people whose confidence it ought to possess to the fullest extent. (Hear.) He (Mr. Walker) repeated, that the element of an upper chamber must be obtained from the only legitimate source,—from those whose interests were to be guarded—the people. (A loud and sustained burst of applause.) Hence they would have no nominated chamber; no burlesque parody on a dignified body such as the House of Lords assuredly was. (Loud laughter.) At this time of day, to talk of honours descending in hereditary succession in a young colony was simply absurd. With respect to titular distinction, he (Mr. W.) did not object to it in itself. The mere name was not the object of ambition to honourable and aspiring minds; but the title was a symbol which spoke of public service, of great merit, on the part of the individual who bore it. When so bestowed, and so enjoyed, there could be no objection to a title; but to contend that a high distinction conferred on the father for great public services performed by himself should descend to his posterity, was as false a principle as that of hereditary legislation. Entertaining these opinions, he had great pleasure in proposing the resolution which had been confided to his hands. (Loud applause.)

Mr. J. L. MONTEFIORE seconded the motion. As the time of the meeting must necessarily be limited, as the evening was fast approaching, he would only offer a very few remarks. The great question to be solved by the colonists was a very simple one, when denuded of the veil whose folds encumbered it. The question to be decided was, Whether the people were to have a voice in the Legislature or not? (Loud cries of hear.) There could be no doubt as to the constitutional reply to that question; and the colonists were, therefore, now called upon to maintain the elective principle in its integrity, and insist that no oligarchy be thrust upon them. (Tremendous cheers.)

The resolution, having been put from the chair, was carried by acclamation.

Mr. J. K. HOLDEN rose to move the fourth resolution.

That this meeting believes the best form of Parliamentary representation will be by two Houses based upon popular suffrage, the upper chamber being composed of members in the proportion of one-third to the lower house, to be elected for a longer period, to retire at different intervals of time, and whose qualifications shall be determined by age, property, and residence.

I have no pleasure in political strife, nor is it I am sure to most of those around me an object of less aversion. Yet are there some great questions, on the right settlement of which may depend our power to maintain and transmit to our children the peaceful virtues we desire to practice and perpetuate. When these arise, the same feelings which keep the retired citizen at other times in willing obscurity often place him in the front of the battle. And whenever this class of the community is fairly roused, it is generally an omen of two things—the one, that their cause is good; the other, that its moral force is irresistible. Was not this augury felt during the late controversy on transportation? And has it not been gloriously realised? I believe we are approaching a similar question this day. I do not say it is one as easy to decide in all points as the other. But on the general question, the mischief of the pure Crown nomination of an Upper Chamber, I feel no doubt, and I am compelled to avow my conviction, that it is incompatible with the peace and good Government of the colony. I do this not from the motives which the promoters of this scheme impute so liberally to all who will not accept their dictation—not from distaste to British rule or British institutions, but because I wish to preserve both, because I see in this measure that which instead of securing them, will hasten their overthrow. This it may be said is mere assertion. But were it even so, it would be as good as the assertion on the other side. We have as much right to our instinctive impressions on this head, as the idolators of nomineeship have to theirs. They tell us their House is the equivalent of the House of Lords—their Constitution the equivalent of the British Constitution, and if we decline on this bare assertion to accept their precious gifts, they turn upon us as traitors and Yankees. Truly this is much in the style of the rash unthinking rabble, whose illogical treatment of this grave State question they are so ready to denounce. I must really confess that I never heard, in any harangues designed to excite or hoodwink a mob, more irrelevant declamation than has issued from some supporters of this measure, in Macquarie-street, during the last fortnight,

"In one, weak, washy, everlasting flood."

They have set a new ode, with the title "our noble selves," to the grand old tunes of "God save the Queen," and "Rule Britannia," until they fancy we are bound to accept the new words for pure love of the old music. Truly we can sing these British songs as sincerely as they, but the words are as deep in our hearts and memories as the tunes, and we can never forget the old chorus

"Britons never shall be

having a House of Assembly! throughout the dreary length of the debate in the Council, this one vital question was evaded. What does Mr. Wentworth say upon this point? He declares he has known the Constitution of Canada for twenty years; it certainly is difficult to say what he means by this. If the honorable gentleman means that he is acquainted with the success of a nominee council in Canada, is it not strange that he has not favored the country with a single proof of the fact? I am therefore driven to the conclusion, either that Mr. Wentworth is ignorant of the practical working of the Canadian Constitution, or that he wisely conceals his knowledge, because he feels that it would tell against him; further, I challenge him to show that a nominee council works well in any of our North American colonies; Mr. Wentworth not only asks the Council to legislate in the dark, but to do so whilst they may obtain evidence from the experience of those British colonies which have tried a nominee Council—have weighed it in the balance and found it wanting. I think, therefore, the hon. gentleman must submit to the charge of introducing a crude and newfangled scheme, based upon nothing but his ignorance of the practice of British colonies. The only gentleman who touched the pinch of the subject was the Solicitor-General, and even he with the subtlety of a lawyer, when he could find no argument of his own to support the nominee principle, tries to depreciate ours in opposition to it. Does he prove that there is a single colony where a nominee council works well? Not he, but he attempts to account for its failure in Canada by attributing it to the jealousy of distinct races, differing in language, religion, and in blood. But I want to know how that hon. gentleman accounts for the fact that a large portion of the people of Upper Canada are as much opposed to a nominee Council as the French Canadians are. What does the hon. gentleman say to the House of Assembly for New Brunswick? That House has passed a resolution that their Council ought to be elective. What does he say to Nova Scotia, who echoes the demand; and what Newfoundland who also has taken up the cry? These colonies are inhabited by men as British as the hon. gentleman himself. And even Jamaica, to leave the neighbourhood of the arctic regions for the torrid zone, even Jamaica has done the same. Now, I ask the talkers in the mongrel Council, what proof they have adduced, derived from experience, that a nominee Council will work well? They have not cited one, and we refuse to be accomplices in their folly. I object to a nominee Council, because I do not think it constitutional that one branch of the Legislature shall nominate another because upon that plan you cannot secure the independency of the House, or clothe it with co-ordinate authority; I object to it because popular suffrage, wisely carried out, is the only basis upon which the Council will command public confidence. Upon the nominee principle the Council will descend into a Court of Registration for the Lower House, into a paltry machine intended to wash up the dirty linen of the House of Assembly. Gentlemen, the weight of authority is on our side; we have on our side the argument derived from the actual failure of nominee councils to command re pect in any British colony; we have on our side the voice of the people of New South Wales from one end of the colony to the other; we have on our side the authority of the most eminent British statesmen, and the British Government itself. Then who have we against us? the the three Australian philosophers, Wentworth, Martin, and Nichols, and a packed majority in a mongrel Botany Bay Legislature Now, gentlemen, to refer to another branch of the subject—the distribution of the representation: what has the British Parliament done for New Zealand? They have passed an Act constituting the principle of population alone the criterion of representation in New Zealand; therefore, seeing the extreme liberality of two successive ministries to the Cape colony and to New Zealand, all we have to do is to continue united, to sign the petition to Crown and Parliament, and it requires no prophet to predict a complete and triumphant victory to the righteous cause we advocate. Gentleman, the Constitution Committee and their friends will contest this Bill with Mr. Wentworth, foot by foot, and inch by inch: we swear eternal enmity to all Government Nominee-ism. Mr. Wentworth declares that he leaves this unconstitutional bill as his legacy to his country. Gentlemen, I am an emigrant, and I am proud of the class to which I belong. If the mass of contradictions known as Wentworth's Constitution Bill is the legacy he leaves to the colony, then I say that we, the emigrants from the British Empire, and I believe I speak the opinions of 19 out of every 20 of them, reject the gift with scorn and disdain. They will renounce the executorship to this fatal legacy: nay, more, we vote that it be torn into a thousand fragments, and burnt by the hand of the common hangman.

The resolution was put, and carried *nem. dis.*

Mr. J. H. FALCONER moved the following resolution:

That the following Petition, embodying in substance the opinion of the colonists with regard to their future form of government, be adopted, for transmission to her Majesty the Queen, and both Houses of the Imperia Parliament:

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of the undersigned colonists of New South Wales,

SHEWETH—

That your Petitioners approach your Majesty with a deep sense of unfeigned loyalty to your royal person, and of attachment to, and respect for, the throne and institutions of Great Britain.

That your Petitioners desire to see established in this country a Constitution and form of Government framed in accordance with the genius and spirit of the Constitution of their mother country, which your Petitioners believe to be the views entertained by your Majesty's present advisers.

That in particular your Petitioners desire a Legislature composed of two Houses, both based upon popular suffrage, and founded upon a just and equitable apportionment of the representation, to the numbers, intelligence, and property of the community, and of all classes and interests within it.

That a Bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council for the establishment of a Constitution for this colony, which is wholly opposed to the wishes and interests of your Petitioners, and to all sound principles of British liberty.

That the present Legislative Council does not, and cannot, as now constituted, represent the voice of the people of New South Wales, and that it is therefore incompetent to frame a Constitution which will be satisfactory to the people of this important section of your Majesty's dominions.

That your Petitioners rely with perfect confidence in this matter on the enlightened sentiments which sway your Majesty's Councils, and in the wisdom and justice of your Imperial Parliament.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Majesty will withhold your assent to any measure which shall fail to embody the views and wishes of your Majesty's loyal Petitioners, as herein expressed, and that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to have regard to them in any measure, which you may cause to be laid before the Imperial Parliament.

And your Petitioners, &c.

In proposing this resolution and its annexed petition to the meeting, Mr. Falconer felt assured that he was recommending a step that, whilst it promised to be beneficial to all, could not be objected to by any portion of the community. The colonists of New South Wales, whilst they rejected the idea of an imitative aristocracy, neither desired the introduction of the democratic element nor the vesting of absolute power in the hands of the people. Every man could not have a hand in framing the laws of his country. (Loud cries of "Why not?" and confusion). When silence was restored, Mr. Falconer urged the meeting to consider the great question before them in a calm and dispassionate spirit, and to adopt the constitutional step which the resolution recommended—that of petitioning the Sovereign. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. DENIEHY came forward amidst loud applause to second the resolution. He had not been exactly clear that he should be called upon to take part in the proceedings of that eventful day; yet he nevertheless had slightly prepared himself to refute the abominable tissue of fallacies, sophistries, and speculative disquisitions of those Macquarie-street legislators who had shrunk from a manly discussion of constitutional principles, and had confined their puerilities to petty details. (Hear.) That sapient body was obnoxious on various grounds to the charge of claptrap, although some of its members attempted to fix that charge upon those who in public assembly of their fellow-citizens denounced the plot which the legislature was hatching. The first piece of claptrap of which Mr. Wentworth and his confederates were guilty, was the bombastic nonsense about transplanting (in the shape of a chamber of nominees with hereditary titles) an institution analogous to the House of Lords. As well might they talk of transplanting St. Paul's Cathedral or Westminster Abbey to adorn the metropolis of Sydney. The second specimen of claptrap was exhibited in the cry of "no democracy," and the denouncing of all who opposed their scheme of tyranny with being desirous to introduce American institutions into New South Wales. This, after all, would not be a great crime, even if the allegation were true, which it was not. The Constitutional Committee did not desire to transplant American institutions here in their integrity. They only desired to have so much of them as would suit the circumstances of this colony; and they looked to them rather than to others as models, because the United States bore more resemblance to a new colony, such as this, than did the old countries of Europe. The third sample of claptrap was the contemptuous reference made by hon. members to the ignorance of those who were engaged in the present movement out of doors. And yet the supporters of the Bill in Council had displayed far more ignorance than could be ascribed to the masses whom they affected to despise.)—Tremendous cheers.) Mr. W. Bowman and others, who prated about the people not knowing anything about the Bill they were opposing, were far more ignorant than those whom they so grossly libelled, or they would not have sat so meekly and listened to the abominable trash which had been foisted upon them by Mr. Wentworth and his clique.—(Prolonged cheers, with groans for the Council.) As to the fallacies which had been uttered in respect to the British Constitution and its incomparable blessings, a very few words would suffice to confute them. For himself he (Mr. Deniehy) gloried, forasmuch as he spoke the language of Shakspeare, of Milton, and John Hampden, and was proud of being a subject of the British empire. But with the recollection of that unjust and despotic class legislation, which ran throughout every institution of Great Britain he (Mr. D) was certainly not prepared to join in the unqualified admiration which hon. members had lavished upon the English constitution. They spoke of this fine fabric in terms of the highest veneration, and yet their ancient masonry could be puffed to atoms by a breath or two. Could they tell when that vaunted constitution first existed, or how often it had ceased to exist? From Magna Charta to the Bill of Rights, and from Magna Charta to the Habeas Corpus Acts, were steps of the highest political importance. But gray where was the constitution when Charles the Second, on his own authority, repealed the penal laws against Dissenters?—a good step, certainly, but at the same time in defiance of the boasted immutability of the constitution. Where, again, was the protecting power when he, whose name was one of the greatest in English history, the illustrious Algernon Sidney, asserted in his great work, that the King was but the chief magistrate of the State, and that he was liable to be deposed if guilty of malversation of office—where was the Constitution, he asked, when the base Jeffries made out a case of constructive treason against that great and enlightened patriot, and for his having dared to publish so unpalatable a truth, tried, convicted, and sentenced him to death? (Hear, hear) Yet the successor of Charles, his brother James, was deposed in accordance with the great principle maintained by Algernon Sidney; and would any one deny that, if the revolution of 1688 was a constitutional Act, sanctioned as it was by the Imperial Parliament of England, the execution of Sydney was not a murder? (Loud cries of hear.) Where again was the constitution in the case of a demagogue, whose proceedings he (Mr. D.) did not defend, but who had been made to learn that in his case at all events no constitutional power could be invoked to aid him? Wilkes was apprehended by virtue of the warrant of a Secretary of State; his chambers were searched, his papers seized, and himself thrust into prison on a charge of treason. Under the Habeas Corpus Act he appealed to the judges, who ordered his release, not, be it remembered, on the ground of the invalidity of the Secretary of State's warrant, but on the ground that it was a breach of privilege so to apprehend a member of Parliament. Look again to the sway of Pitt, who expended a thousand millions of money in banding England with the despots of continental Europe in reinstating the hated Bourbons on the throne of France. Did not that minister suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, and fill the prisons with suspected opponents of his tyrannical proceedings. Was not England overrun with his spies ("reporters," as they were termed in polite phraseology)? Were not even such men as the poets Wordsworth and Coleridge exposed to the evils of this tyrannical system? Did not Pitt thus reduce England to that condition so well described by a great reformer, "He shattered the constitution to atoms, and crushed the liberties of the nation at his feet. (Hear, hear.) Now, it had been asserted in the Legislative Council that in England the rights of the people were virtually in their own hands; but he (Mr. Deniehy) maintained that when they asserted this, neither Mr. Wentworth nor Mr Martyn knew what they were talking about. (Immense applause.) They were a pair of book-reading politicians, who talked very glibly about the English Constitution without having the slightest practical acquaintance with its actual workings. (Renewed cheers.) They prated about the existence of three estates in England. A more egregious error was never made. As had been well shown by Mr. Lowe, the two houses of Lords and Commons were one and the same, and they coalesced together because all their sympathies and prejudices were in common. He (Mr. Deniehy) therefore contended that the English Constitution only recognised two estates—the King and Parliament. The House of Lords had its earls, Joneses, Browns, and Smiths; and in the House of Commons, the sons of these noblemen sat as the Honorable Messrs. Jones, Brown, and Smith. (Roars of laughter.) Talk of these scions of an hereditary nobility forming a third estate, and representing the people, it was sheer nonsense; and when the Attorney-General followed in the wake of Wentworth and Martin, and harangued about this imaginary third estate, he displayed an ignorance of the matter which would have disgraced a schoolboy. (Tremendous applause, succeeded by groans and cries of "down with Plunkett.") This lamentable ignorance of the real political state of England (the influence of its social organization and the power of the aristocracy) was not confined to the inexperienced legislators of Macquarie-street. Montesquieu, and indeed every French writer who had attempted to describe the working of the English Constitution, had made as many blunders as had been made here during the last fortnight's debate in Council. (Great cheering.) They all overlooked the fact that the great cities of London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, Dublin, &c., were most inadequately represented, whilst the petty towns in the neighbourhood of the domains of the landed aristocracy returned the most scandalously disproportionate members to the Commons. (Groans and hisses.) When the Reform Bill passed, this flagrant electoral division was suffered to be included in its provisions, because the constituencies were cajoled with the promise that "Vote by Ballot" should be the next concession—a promise that the haughty but wily aristocracy never meant to perform, and never had performed. (Renewed groans, and cries of "down with the Dukes.") What was the consequence? Dare the good town of Newark return any member but a nominee of the Duke of Newcastle? Could Westmoreland choose but at the beck of the powerful Earl of Lowther? The results of such a rotten system were soon apparent after the passing of the Reform Bill, which was to be a panacea for all manner of bribery and corruption. A committee of inquiry was instituted by the Commons; but with aristocratical influences at work, it was needless to tell the meeting that it was shelved by that body whom Mr. Wentworth and his clique worshipped as the third estate. (Yells, groans, and hisses; cries of down with Wentworth and Bob Nichols.) Now, had the aristocratic Commons been asked to consider a Dog-stealing Bill, which involved the preservation of pointers, spaniels, and other lordly protegées of the canine race, the thought of shelving such a measure would have been scouted with laudable indignation. Such a Bill would have passed through all its stages in a hand gallop, whilst one affecting the dearest rights and privileges of the people was quietly reposing on the shelf assigned for it by those who were falsely styled that people's representatives.—(Tremendous cheers.) This was the constitution which Mr. Wentworth so much venerated, and which he (Mr. Deniehy) denounced as an aristocratical constitution, that only aimed at serving the rich and placing the poor at their mercy.—(Renewed groans for all aristocrats.) He (Mr. D.) begged Mr. Wentworth's pardon for having denied there was any analogy between the Imperial Parliament and the Australian one. There was: for whilst the small constituencies of England sent in youthful aristocrats, zealous upon points touching pointers and spaniels, and other important agencies of the game laws, so we in the legislature of New South Wales saw a goodly sprinkling, nay, a majority of the representatives of bullocks, bunyips, sheep and gum trees. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Mr. Deniehy then read from a number of the *Westminster Review* an analysis made five years ago of the House of Commons, showing how many sons of peers, placemen, military and naval officers, and officials of various departments occupied seats there. He prefaced the extract by observing that although the *Westminster* was a notorious radical review, it had been quoted in Macquarie-street, by the Dukes in blossom and the Marquises in bud who ruled there, and therefore, that a dirty ruffian like himself, and the dirty ruffians who had met that day to protect their own rights and liberties might well be pardoned for opening the pages honoured by the touch of colonial aristocracy. Having read the extract, Mr. Deniehy said that he had been much puzzled to understand why the Attorney-General and Mr. Martin had cohered together in the late debate; why the former had eulogised the latter's trashy school-boy speech as a magnificent specimen of legislative authority. But he soon arrived at the solution of the seeming mystery. The atrocious proposal as to the pensioning off at the rate of their full salaries the present officers of the Government met the patriotic Martin's patronising sanction, and hence the Attorney-General's sudden admiration of the chosen of the half-dozen sheepowners of Cook and Westmoreland. (Loud laughter.) [By this time the advance of the evening had prevented any further notes being taken by the reporters, and the remainder of the proceedings were conducted in darkness.] Mr. Deniehy continued at considerable length, amid the encouraging shouts of an audience now scarcely visible. He ridiculed the reliance by Mr. Macarthur and Mr. Martin upon the authority of Edmund Burke, in matters of constitutional law. He admitted that Burke was a clever man in some regards; but he felt that the arguments quoted from his works during the late debate he (Mr. Deniehy) was in a position to blow to the winds in a few moments. (Boisterous applause followed this declaration.) Having referred at considerable length to the quotations, and appealed to the meeting whether he had not refuted the arguments of Mr. Burke *in toto*, and received affirming cheers, Mr. Deniehy then turned to the quotations from Judge Storey's works, which had also been relied upon with such childish simplicity by honorable members. He contended that Judge Storey, although a good lawyer, was about the last man in the world to be cited as an authority upon constitutional law, his legal education having, as a matter of course, utterly unfitted him for the study of political science in its constitutional and comprehensive sense. The embryo Marquis of Camden's references to Polybius he also ridiculed, as showing Mr. Macarthur's perfect ignorance of the meaning of the author he had so mendaciously quoted. The Duke of Vaucluse (Mr. Wentworth) was then for a considerable time the subject of Mr. Deniehy's sarcasm, and the jeers and groans of the people who, as far as the darkness allowed those on the hustings to judge, still continued in some numbers round it. Mr. Deniehy entered into a critical review of the extract from Mr. Wentworth's poem of Australia, quoted by the hon. and learned member in his reply on the Constitution Debate. Amidst cheers and derisive laughter he pronounced it to be about as execrable a piece of trash as it had ever been his misfortune to read; likening the "tame lion" adverted to in the poem, to Mr. Wentworth himself, "bow'd down by luxury" at Vaucluse, and wallowing in soup, and pig, and claret. He lamented the miserable ignorance of those who spoke of Mr. Wentworth as either a statesman or an orator. He (Mr. Deniehy) proclaimed him to be a person of incurable commonplace mind, which, with the advantages of a college and legal education, had been made to pass off here as the mind of a legislator. Mr. Deniehy then drew a comparison between Lord Plunkett and the Attorney-General; extolling the former as the sterling, the latter as the counterfeit Plunkett, who being an inferior German-silver article, had been packed off to the colonial market. He defended Archdeacon M'Encroe against the late attack made upon him in Council by the Attorney-General; and denied that Archbishop Polding had any right to express any displeasure at the Archdeacon's taking part in the late proceedings in the Victoria Theatre. He (Mr. D.) only recognised the Archbishop as a citizen in political matters. This man, Plunkett, had dared to say that no educated Catholics joined in the movement out of doors! Why, he (Mr. Deniehy) was a Catholic, and as regarded education—the revelling in realms of imagination, and profound and speculative thought, he flattered himself that he and many more Catholics beside, were quite equal to the German-silver article he had been alluding to. The speeches of Mr. James Macarthur, Mr. Nichols, and Mr. Martin, were then discussed in similar strains to the above; and amidst a torrent of cheers, echoed and re-echoed, Mr. Deniehy closed an address, the greater part of which had been delivered in darkness.

The resolution was put and carried by acclamation.

Mr. THURLOW moved, and Mr. J. G. COHEN seconded the 6th resolution:—

Resolved, that the New South Wales Constitution Committee be, and is hereby constituted, a Standing Committee, for taking all necessary steps to procure for the people of this country a constitution based upon British liberty, and expanding with the onward progress of an advancing nation.

The chair was then vacated by Mr. Gilchrist, and taken by Mr. Morehead; and on the motion of Mr. Thurlow a vote of thanks to the former was carried amidst deafening cheers. Mr. Gilchrist briefly returned thanks.

Three groans, coupled with threats to burn the hon. and learned member in effigy, were then given for Mr. Wentworth, and three groans for the Attorney-General, for Mr. Nichols, and for Mr. Martin; and it was not until after seven o'clock that the meeting dispersed.

## DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

| SEPTEMBER. | | SUN Rises | SUN Sets | HIGH WATER. Morn. | HIGH WATER. Even |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | TUESDAY | 6 12 | 5 45 | 9 34 | 9 53 |

Moon's First Quarter, 7h. 2m. p. m., September 10.

FIRE.—About three o'clock on Sunday morning it was discovered that the shop of Mr. Harrison, of the South Head Road, draper, was on fire. Alarm was made, assistance procured, and in a short time the flames were extinguished, but not until property worth £40 to £50 had been destroyed. It is supposed that the fire was caused by the ignition of some lucifer matches in the shop.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—This Court resumes its sittings at 10 o'clock this morning. All causes in which the parties do not appear will be struck out.

WOODEN HOUSE, HOPS, &c.—Mr. Rishworth begs to call attention to his sale of the above, at Macnamara's Wharf, this day, at 11 o'clock.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Buyers of furniture generally, are reminded of the sale by auction, this day, of the very superior importation, at the Store of Messrs. Young and Co., Hunter-street, commencing at 11 o'clock.

We are requested by Mr. Dean to call particular attention to his sales of damaged and sound drapery this day, in the following order:—at half-past 10 o'clock, damaged blankets, counterpanes, moleskin and cord trousers; at 11 o'clock, sound drapery, slops, &c.; at 2 o'clock, damaged hats, bolsters, hats; at quarter to 3 o'clock, sound drapery. For further particulars see advertisements.

We are requested by Mr. Newton to direct the attention of the trade, to his sale, this day, of the cargo of the Royal Saxon, from Singapore, the whole of which will positively be sold without reserve.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Annett Gilbert, barque, 392 tons, Captain Gage, from Liverpool 21st May. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Pandy, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and child, Messrs. Graham, Newton, Murray, J. and T. Butler, E. Boulton, and Campbell. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., agents.

September 5.—Kehrweider, Hamburgh schooner, 120 tons, Captain Avers, from Hamburgh 14th May. Passengers—Messrs. Booth, Schwatch, W. Sieynert, and P. Sheppard. Haege and Prell, agents.

DEPARTURES.

September 4.—Iris, for Batavia.

September 5.—Catherine Stewart Forbes, for Guam.

September 5.—Allandale, for Madras.

September 5.—Herculean, for Wide Bay.

September 5.—Caroline Chisholm, for Manila.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Freak, for Balli; Gipsy, for Twofold Bay; Emma, for Melbourne; Carl and Herman, for Akyabah; Berkshire, for New Bedford; Countess of Leicester, for London.

CLEARANCES.

September 5.—Carl Herman, ship, 564 tons, Captain Hansen, for Aykyabah, in ballast.

September 5.—Berkshire, barque, 582 tons, Captain Pillan, for New Bedford.

September 5.—Countess of Leicester, brig, 152 tons, Captain Sturley, for London.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 5.—Venus, from Newcastle, with 60 tons coals; Catherine, from Shoalhaven, with 26 tons potatoes, 200 bushels grain, ½ ton bacon; Jane Williams, from Wollongong, with 20 bags wheat, 50 kegs butter, 150 sides leather, 40 pigs, 3000 heads cabbage; Henry, from Brisbane Water, with 7500 feet timber.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

September 5.—Catherine, for Port Aiken; Venus and Cammon, for Newcastle—all in ballast; Sir John Franklin, for Kiama: Liberty, for Port Macquarie; Quail, for the Hawkesbury—all with sundries.

IMPORTS.

September 5.—Kehrweider, from Hamburgh: 304 cases 2 casks 1 bale merchandise, 2 cases musical instruments, 4 cases dried prunes, 8 cases specie, Dreutler, Kirchner, and Co.; 1 case merchandise, 20 cases matches, F. Young and Co.; 1 case, F. Reyling; 2 cases manufactured goods, 5 cases samples, 4 cases 1 package silks, 1 case woollen cloth, 40 barrels flour, 182 cases 9 sample packages merchandise, 17 packages manufactured goods, 3 bales 15 casks, Haege and Prell; 1 case watches, Rawack, Brothers, and Co.; 2 cases, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 2 cases, J. E. Blake; 2 cases, Adolph Fees; 1 case, H. E. Ramsden; 1 case shirts, 3 cases looking-glass, P. Hesellmann; 7 cases merchandise, E. Salamon; 75 cases cherry cordial, 50 cases assorted liqueurs, 25 cases champagne cognac, 25 cases genevra, 40 cases stearine candles, 10 cases matches, 13 cases drapery goods, 11 cases ironmongery, Franck, Brothers, and Graus: 3 casks refined sugar, 50 barrels flour 40 cases stearine candles, 12 cases merchandise, 178 cases liqueurs, 40 cases wine, Order.

September 5.—Christina, from Calcutta: 820 bags rice, 608 bags sugar, 235 hogsheads rum, L. Barber and Co.; 3 cases cigars, 1 case curry powder, 2 cases, Haege and Prell; 1 case stuffed birds, H. Lloyd; 50 hogsheads rum, 10 cases, 1 box, Major Lloyd: 1 box, J. Whyte; 44 bags pepper, 27 bags dry ginger, 24 bags seed, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 2 cases, E. Cripps: 100 cases brandy, 20 cases cigars, Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 40 hogsheads rum, W. G. Board; 3 cases, 2 kegs, Captain Impey; 220 bags sugar, Order.

September 5.—Annette Gilbert, from Liverpool: 4 casks 1 case saddlery, How, Walker, and Co.; 10 boxes 10 bales Dundee goods, Gilchrist, Alexander, and Co.; 55 cases 2 casks stores, J. C. Cohen and Sons; 1 case hardware, J. P. Yelkutt; 25 cases sardines, A. Dreutler; 1 case leather, 4 wheels, 2 axles, T. Holt, jun.; 3 cases coach lace, 22 hogsheads porter, G. Rose; 120 handles, 1 bag pins, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 7 boxes books, Sands and Kenny; 1 cornmill, Swain, Webb, and Co.; 10 chain cables, B. Thompson; 1 weighing machine, 1 case weights, 30 butts whiskey, 10 bales canvas, 3 bales, Willis, Merry, and Co.: 108 hogsheads ale, 1 truss samples, 5 cases, 4 bales, Crawley and Smith; 1 box, A. B. Spark: 4 wheels, 2 axles, 10 casks whiskey, 14 cases, P. C. Whitfield: 2 sample boxes, 1 case paperhangings, 24 cases, 4 casks, 2 parcels, M'Nab, Brothers, and Co.: 1 case, I. Benjamin: 1 case hardware, 5 cases, 1 bale, Owen and Beckett; 2 cases furniture, P. and W. Dean; 3 cases wearing apparel, E. B. Howel; 1 box, R. H. Murray; 2 parcels patterns, 1 parcel samples, 11 cases, 13 packages, 2 bales, J. Anderson and Co.; 8 cases boots, E. Brooks; 45 hogsheads brandy, 1 case, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 2 cases drapery, Prince, Bray, and Ogg: 4 cases 2 bales drapery, C. Newton, Brothers, and Co.: 2 casks 1 case, E. Hopkins; 2 cases boots and shoes, Keep and Parsons; 9 cases shoes, 50 barrels pork, 50 cases 25 hogsheads porter, 1 cask plums, 13 bales, 16 cases, 1 cask, Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 3 cases, Buyers and Learmonth; 2 bales drapery, C. Moore; 5 cases, J. Jones; 8 cases, T. Aspinwall and Co.; 9 cases wine, A. Hicker; 22 sheets lead, 1 parcel samples, 1 bale, Smith, Brothers, and Co.: 107 packages drapery, Ray Glaister, and Co.; 1 cask brandy, 8 cases gin, T. W. Clarke: 7 cases, Gravely; 7 cases, Lyall, Scott, and Co.: 10 cases, Rossiter and Lazarus; 30 cases wine, 1 case paper, A. F. Croom and Co.; 6 casks 2 cases hardware, Lindsey, Matheson, and Co.; 1 case silks, 3 bales blankets, 5 cases beer, W. Saber; 15 cases, 36 bales 5 hogsheads, 4 casks, 1 tierce, Eils and Robley; 50 cases 1 hogshead 3 bales drapery, J. Thompson; 16 cases drapery, M'Arthur and Atkinson: 3 cases herrings, Armitage and Co.: 15 crates earthenware, J. Cooke; 10 boxes 6 cases 19 bales paper, 25 bundles steel, 12 casks glass, 9 pieces machines, 12 casks handcuffs, 1 case beams, 6 pairs scale bottoms, 246 pieces 212 bars 450 bundles iron, 1 cask 1 truss zinc, 2 cases 1 case cutlery, 11 cases, 9 casks saddlery, 2 boxes meerschaum pipes, M'Nab, Hamilton, and Co.: 2 bales, Jeffreys, Morish, and Co.; 60 tons coals, 11 cases, Order.

EXPORTS.

September 5.—Berkshire, for New Bedford: 5600 barrels oil, original cargo.

September 5.—Countess of Leicester, for London: 125 casks tallow, 40 bales wool, Buyers and Learmonth; 6 casks tallow, 62 bales wool, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 10 casks tallow, 394 hides, 4709 horns, 172 ram's horns, 3 tons 12 cwt. shanks and hoofs, Campbell and Co.; 4 tons bones, 3 quarter casks wine, 154 bales wool, Aspinwall and Chalder; 30 cases port wine, Smith, Croft, and Co.; 12 bales wool, Thacker and Co; 13 bales wool, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 6 bales wool, Agars and Stabler; 19 bales wool, Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 22 bales wool, O. Blossom; 42 bales wool, J. and W. Byrne; recapitulation: 4872 horns, 7 tons 12 cwt. bones, 30 cases 3 quarter casks wine, 394 hides, 141 casks tallow, 182 bales wool.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follows:—

FOR LONDON.—By the Mohawk, on Saturday evening, at 6.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Pottercairn, steamer, this day, at 3 p.m.; by the Unicorn, steamer, to-morrow, at 2 p.m.; and by the Shamrock, steamer, on Thursday, at 4 p.m.

The Kehrweider, from Hamburgh, reports having spoken the Ladwick Antoni, from Amsterdam, lat. 34. 39·29 S., long. 38 55 E., on 31st July; also Thane of Fife, from Glasgow, lat. 39·35 S., long. 138·10 E., on 29th ult. both vessels bound for Melbourne.

The Carl and Herman was anchored at the Heads yesterday at sunset.

The Annett Gilbert, from Liverpool, brings no report.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered outwards, September 3: Frances, barque, 464 tons, Anderson, for Guam.

WATER POLICE OFFICE.—Yesterday, twenty-one of the firemen belonging to the steamship Victoria appeared before the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. C. H. Chambers, to answer a charge preferred against them by Captain Champion, of having wilfully combined together to disobey lawful commands. Mr. Robert Johnson, upon the case being called on, said that he regretted the absence of his friend Mr. Nichols, who was retained by the prisoners, but the course that he was instructed by Captain Champion, to pursue, rendered the absence of the prisoners' advocate a matter of less consequence. The case of these men might be stated in a few words. On the arrival of the Victoria at Port Adelaide, the firemen refused to do any more duty unless Captain Champion agreed to pay them colonial wages, and to give them their discharge upon arriving in Port Jackson. Seeing no prospect of obtaining substitutes for these men at Adelaide, Captain Champion had no other resource but to comply with this illegal demand, and, under coercion, he signed a memorandum to the effect that he complied with their extortion. This memorandum he (Mr. Johnson) need not observe was but a worthless piece of waste paper, the captain having been coerced into signing it; having no alternative if he desired to secure the safety of his ship and passengers, and bring them on to Sydney. On arriving here, the prisoners demanded the fulfilment of this memorandum thus illegally extorted, but Captain Champion very properly resisted it; and when they in a body refused to do any more duty, he gave them into custody. However, as his object was not to punish misguided men, acting under erroneous notions as to the validity of an agreement obtained by illegal means, he proposed a course which he (Mr. Johnson) thought that the Bench would approve of. He would undertake to withdraw the present information, and to have the men put on board the ship again, under the terms of the Mercantile Marine Act. If when they got on board they still refused to do duty, then Captain Champion would certainly not overlook a continued breach of the law; and whether under the summary jurisdiction of that court, or under the extended jurisdiction of the Criminal Court (to which tribunal, at common law, the case might be taken), the men would find that they could not violate their agreement without being subjected to severe punishment. But as an inducement to the men to return to their duty, Captain Champion was prepared to make a further concession. He was prepared, upon the men signing a new agreement, at the rate of wages now ruling in Port Jackson, to cancel the original one. By this means the increased rate could be legally claimed by the men on arriving in England; and he (Mr. Johnson) felt assured that the Bench would consider this offer to be a very kind and liberal one. Mr. Broman concurred with the learned advocate that the proposition was a fair and liberal one. And having explained to the prisoners that the agreement extorted from Captain Champion at Adelaide was utterly worthless, directed that, in acceptance with the captain's request, they should all return on board; advising them, at the same time, to avail themselves of the liberal terms promised to them, and to sign new articles, and perform their duty faithfully. With the exception of one or two, who were obviously the ringleaders in the movement, the prisoners expressed their readiness to obey the magistrates' advice—On the list appeared the name of Monday, a native of the Kingsmill Group, who has been in custody for some short time on the charge of cutting and maiming two seamen on board the brig Fortune, on the high seas. On the case being called, Mr. Inspector Powell reported that the prisoner had died on Saturday in the Sydney Infirmary. Further inquiry into the matter was subsequently referred to the coroner.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

The Passengers of the barque Ann Hoisberg, from Liverpool, have presented Captain W. H. Harries, with a piece of plate, as a token of their respect for his kind and gentlemanly treatment on all occasions during the passage. Committee on behalf of the passengers—

John Duff, Alex. Ross.
George Cook, Joseph Houghton.
Edw. Cooper, Henry Johnson.

Mr. Rishworth begs to call the particular attention of ship masters, owners, chandlers, timber merchants, &c., to his sale, at the Albion Wharf, this day, at 12 o'clock. For particulars see advertisement.

## ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5,

Will be produced the Farce of COOL AS A CUCUMBER. Old Barkins, Mr. Rogers; Frederick Barkins, Mr. Montague; Plumper, Mr. Willis; Miss Jessy Honiton, Miss Warde; Wiggins, Mrs. Rogers. Part first. The Decanter Equilibrist, Master George Love. Part second. Grand Classical Groupings, by the Professor and his three Sons. Pas Seul, Miss A. Hart; Favourite Ballad, Mdme. Sara Flower. To conclude with a new Drama, entitled, GRIST TO THE MILL.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1853.

*'Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I.'*

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. W. DEAN.—At his Mart, at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Blankets; at 11 o'clock, Drapery Goods, also Damaged Counterpanes, Trousers, &c.; at 2 o'clock, Damaged Hats, Beds, Bolsters, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Plated and Gold Jewellery, Airguns, Walking Stick Gun, Milner's Patent Safe, Books, Paper, Flour, Fancy Goods; at half-past 11 o'clock, Woolpacks, Spades, Shovels; at 12 o'clock, Saddlery, Diggers' Boots, Regatta Shirts.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Oilmen's Stores, Raisins, Smoked Salmon, Hams, Cheese, &c., also the Cargo of the Royal Saxon, from Singapore, consisting of Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Sago, Arrowroot, Tea, &c.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Gent's Clothing, Mantles; at half-past 11 o'clock, Lace Goods; at 2 o'clock, Books, Church services, Gold Hunting Watch, and Diamond Ring.

MR. RISHWORTH.—At the Queen's Wharf (Macnamara's), at 11 o'clock, Wooden Houses, Hops, &c.; at the Phœnix Wharf, at 12 o'clock, Surplus Stores, Spars, &c., ex Unicorn; also New Zealand Pine.

MR. MOIT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, 60 Acres Land, near Maitland, known as Brown's Coal Mines, Building Sites at Paddington, Land near Circular Quay, and in Old Barrack-square, Building Block, Elizabeth-street South, Allotments at Goulburn, House and Land in Brisbane-street, Parramatta-road; at half-past 2 o'clock, the Cutter Jane Williams, 54 tons, the Schooner Clarissa, 60 tons, the Cutter Edwards, 29 tons, Wooden House.

MR. COCKBURN.—On the premises, of Mr. Smith, Prince-street North, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.; at the bottom of Bathurst-street, at 2 o'clock, Casks, Beef, Store Biscuit, Planks, Stanchions, Gun and Carriage, Stream Chain, &c.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Spring Cart, Pony, and Harness, at 12 o'clock, thoroughbred horse Warlock.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Perfumery, York Hams, Pickles, Blacking, Vinegar, Salmon; at Campbell's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Iron.

MESSRS. LAYARD AND WHITEHOUSE.—At No. 54, Pitt-street South, at 11 o'clock, Gigs, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. W. WAINWRIGHT.—At the residence of Mr. Darah, next to Dr. Houston's, Castlereagh-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At the Stores of Messrs. Young and Co., Hunter-street, at 11 o'clock, Imported Household Furniture, also, Empty Packages.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Sundries.

MR.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND COLLEGE.

A MEETING of the committee will be holden THIS DAY (Tuesday), the 6th September, at 4 p.m., in St. James' Vestry, Sydney.

ALFRED H. STEPHEN,
ROBERT JOHNSON,
9312 Secretaries.

OVENS GOLD FIELD.

EDWIN VICKERY AND CO., Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and General Produce Merchants, Spring Creek, Ovens. 6663

TURON GOLDEN RIDGE QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.

THE General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company, adjourned from this day, will be again holden in the Royal Hotel, at 12 o'clock, of WEDNESDAY next, the 7th September. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Secretary. August 31st. 8690

SYDNEY TEMPORARY EXCHANGE ROOMS.

A MEETING of the Subscribers will be held at the Rooms, on Wednesday next, the 7th instant, at half past twelve o'clock, to take into consideration a letter received from the Landlords relative to the Rent for the ensuing year.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM DAWES, Secretary,
September 1. 8889

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

ON Wednesday next, will be served at the Table d' Hote, Turtle Soup, in addition to the usual bill of fare. 9417

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

TWO splendid Bed-rooms and Sitting-rooms are at present unoccupied at the above Hotel. 9418

TO THE LADIES OF SYDNEY.

BRIDGMAN AND ROW have this this day opened two more cases of French Millinery, consisting of bonnets and dress caps, the same as those which have been so much admired since the opening of their Show Rooms. 8794

597, GEORGE-STREET.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
Ladies French Kid Gloves.

BRIDGMAN AND ROW have just opened one case of the above, in good condition, and of the very best quality. 8795

597, GEORGE-STREET.
Gentlemen's Shirts.

BRIDGMAN AND ROW would beg to call the attention of gentlemen to their extensive stock of ready-made Shirts at the undermentioned prices:—

100 dozen at 70s. per dozen
100 " 78s. "
100 " 82s. " 8796

ON SALE, at the Wholesale and Retail General Outfitting and Tent Warehouse—
1000 pairs tweed trousers, from 9s. 9d. per pair
5000 pairs doeskin trousers, from 14s. 9d. per pair
5000 pairs fashionable, with straps, 16s. 6d. per pair
760 fashionable doeskin coats, commencing at 19s. 6d. each
500 ditto superfine black and checked, from 29s. 6d.
Every description of material in waistcoats, and very cheap
Moleskin trousers, from 4s. 6d. per pair
Ditto double stitched, 5s. 6d. per pair
Blue serge shirts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 11d. each
Ditto all wool and plaited sleeves, with pockets, 4s. 6d.
Scotch twill shirts, 2s. 6d., and the best made, 2s. 9d.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
Boys' black cloth coats, 14s. 9d.
Boys' and youths' summer cloth coats, from 9s. 9d. each
Boys' trousers, from 3s. 6d. per pair
Ditto tweed, from 5s. per pair

TENTS. TENTS. TENTS.
Bradly's Tents versus Stormy Weather.
The above admirably constructed habitations need no remark, as the general reputation which they have gained is a sufficient guarantee for their durability and protection from the night dews and heavy rains.
A tent for £1 18s., ropes complete
Nine feet tents, £1 10s., ditto
Twelve feet ditto, double warp calico, £2 2s., ropes complete
And every other size made to order, on the shortest notice.

F. BRADLY,
Brunswick House, 273 and 291, Pitt-street. 8341

ON SALE, at the General Drapery Warehouse—
Blankets, from 10s. 6d. per pair
Red and grey blankets
White counterpanes, from 4s. 6d. each
Coloured ditto, 3s. 3d. each
Grey sheeting, from 8¾d. per yard
White ditto, from 1s. ditto

F. BRADLY,
Brunswick House, 273 and 291, Pitt-street. 8324

ON SALE, at the acknowledged cheap Stay Warehouse—
Women's white and coloured satteen stays, from 2s. 6d. per pair
Ditto coutille ditto, 4s. 6d. per pair
Maids', girls', and children's stays equally low in price

F. BRADLY,
Brunswick House, 273 and 291, Pitt-street. 8340

ON SALE, at the Cheap Drapery Establishment—
White and grey calicos, from 3d. per yard
Welsh flannels, from 10½d.
Cotton ticks, from 6¾d.
Huckaback towelling, 5¾d.
Scotch twill, from 6½d.
Brown hollands, from 6½d.
White and coloured rolled linings, 4½d. per yard
And all other rolled goods equally cheap.

F. BRADLY,
Brunswick House, 273 and 291, Pitt-street. 8344

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Brown silk parasols, from 3s.
Ladies' silk neckties, from 6d. each
Straw bonnets, from 1s. 9d. each
Bonnet ribbons, from 7½d. per yard
A large assortment of cotton, silk, and kid gloves, at low prices
Women's white and black cotton hose, from 6d. per pair
Every description of baby linen.

F. BRADLY,
Brunswick House, 273 and 291, Pitt-street. 8343

ON SALE, at the well-known Brunswick House—
Cashmire dresses, from 11s. 10d per dress
Delaine ditto, 3s. 6d. ditto
Coburg cloths, from 7¾ per yard
Orleans ditto, ditto, 7d. ditto
Print dresses, from 1s. 11d. per dress
Ditto ditto, fast colours, 2s. 11d. or three for 8s. 6d.

F. BRADLEY,
Brunswick House, 273 and 291, Pitt-street. 8345

FOR SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—
Patent belt hides
Patent kips
Boys' mixtures, assorted
Harness, assorted
Saddles, ditto
Cane toys
Chamois
Gig and coach cloth
Printed table cloths
Assorted invoice of shirtings, &c.
Corks, assorted
Yorkshire hams
Soda, cabin, and fancy biscuits
Mustards
Cheese, in tins
&c., &c., &c.
GRIEVE and SON, Macquarie-place. 9057

TO PERSONS FURNISHING.

MESSRS. PRICE, FAVENC, AND GWYN have just received a very large assortment of Kidderminster, Brussels, Printed Tapestry, Wove Tapestry and Velvet Pile Carpets, with Rugs to match. Also, a large quantity of 6-4 and 12-4 Printed Drugets, Green Baizes, &c., &c.
9221 249, and 261, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—Mr. FRANCIS ANTONY GWYNNE, late of the firm of the Messrs. Gwynne, Brothers, graziers, in the colony of New South Wales, seceded from the said firm by the mutual consent of the undersigned partners, on the 26th March, 1851.

The business of the said firm still continues to be conducted under the title of Messrs. Gwynne, Brothers.

HENRY GWYNNE
RICHARD GWYNNE
FRANCIS A. GWYNNE.

Witness, GEORGE A. DICKSON.
Dated this 13th August, 1853. 9020

CHEAP GENTLEMANLY SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE Ariel Coat made to measure, £1 5s.; the Zephyr Waistcoat, 10s. 6d.; Summer Trousers, £1 1s.

PRICE, FAVENC, AND GWYN,
9099 259 and 261, Pitt-street.

LONDON HOUSE, 204, PITT-STREET,
Opposite the School of Arts.

J. C. BRANDON begs to inform the Ladies of Sydney, that he has taken the above premises, which will be opened on Saturday next, September 3rd, with an entire new stock of

Silk and fancy bonnets
Straw ditto
Leghorn ditto
Twelve cases ditto hats
Children's straw ditto
Lace caps
Feathers
Artificial flowers
Ribbons
Lace
Silks, &c., &c.

J. C. BRANDON takes this opportunity of thanking the public for the encouragement and support he has received since managing the business of his brother, Thomas Brandon, at 249, Pitt-street (which must be closed shortly). No exertion shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of those favours which have been conferred upon him. To have the newest style and best materials will also be his constant aim. 8636

49, KING-STREET,
Between Pitt and George streets.

ELLIS and HART, having received another shipment of Ready made Clothing, beg to solicit a call from their old customers, as well as the public generally, to inspect the same, as also their large stock of Blankets, Rugs, Tents, Tarpaulins, &c.

E. and H. still continue to manufacture Tents for the diggings, which they will warrant to stand the most inclement weather. 9277

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

7 (SEVEN) Cases of Dressed White and Regatta Shirts, in boxes, at the PANTECHNETHECA, Pitt-street. ELLIS and HART. 8941

PARASOLS—PARASOLS—PARASOLS.

10 (TEN) Cases of the above, in every colour and variety, at the Pantechnetheca, Pitt-street.
8939 ELLIS AND HART.

TARPAULINS.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, 20 (twenty) bales of Tarpaulins, all sizes, part of which are packed ready for shipment.

ELLIS AND HART,
8940 Pantechnetheca, Pitt-street.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—
Pocket-books of every description
Writing tablets ditto
Rodger's penknives ditto
Gold and silver pens ditto
Account and memoranda books ditto
Demy and medium ledgers, journals, daybooks, ditto, paged, titled, and indexed
Royal and super royal ledgers and journals, of various rulings, paged, titled, &c.
Copying and office inks, Arnold's, Cochran's, &c.
Gillott's, Mitchell's, Lowe's, and Hughes's steel pens
Miscellaneous Stationery, consisting principally of
Copy books, various rulings, for schools
Envelopes, assorted sizes
Pencils, drawing, carpenters', &c.
Penholders, penracks, &c.
Elastic bands, all sizes
Paper holders and reading books
Ebony rulers, various lengths
Playing cards, Highlanders, Mogul, sporting, &c.

MACNAB, HAMILTON, and CO.,
Wholesale Stationers, &c.,
Queen's-place.

N.B.—Writing, printing, coloured, and packing papers. 9056

NEW GOODS.

H. SELBY AND CO. have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally that they have just opened the following useful Summer Drapery, &c.—
2 cases prints, each 50 pieces, at 2s. 11d. the full dress
2 cases ditto, 50 ditto, 3s. 11d. ditto
2 cases ditto, 50 ditto, 4s. 6d. ditto
4 cases Hoyle's and Liddiard's new patterns, 5s. 6d. ditto
These are the best prints manufactured, and are warranted fast colours.
100 mousseline de lain dresses, 11 and 12 yards each, 8s 6d. the dress
100 ditto, ditto, 10s. 6d.
100 ditto, ditto, 12s. 6d.
100 ditto, ditto, 14s 6d.
50 ditto, ditto, 16s. 6d.
50 ditto, ditto, 18s. 6d.
25 ditto, ditto, 21s.
25 ditto, ditto, 25s.
100 lustred barege, 12 and 13 yards, 8s. 6d.
100 plain French ditto, 15 to 17 yards, 20s.
100 balzorines, 12 yards, 12s. 6d.
100 very rich, ditto, 16s. 6d.
2 cases children's socks
2 cases men's half-hose
2 cases ladies' white cotton hose
1 case men's braces
2 cases white counterpanes
4 cases white and regatta shirts
1 case cashmere shawls
1 case ditto hoods and cloaks
1 case cap flowers
1 case habit shirts, chemisettes, and sleeves
1 case silks and satins for bonnets
1 case bonnet ribbons
1 case corded skirts
2 cases crenolines
1 case rolled linings
2 cases musquito nets.
New Drapery, Hosiery, and Clothing Warehouse, 155, Haymarket. 9267

OIL CLOTH! OIL CLOTH! OIL CLOTH!

JUST landed, and to be seen at John Hill, Jun., and Son's, a large supply of Oil Cloth of different patterns, equal to any that has ever been imported to this colony.

J. H. and Son wish to call the attention of their customers and the public in general that they can be supplied cheaper than any house in town.

JOHN HILL, JUN., AND SON,
107, King-street.
The old established Oil Cloth Warehouse.

BALM OF ROSEMARY for the hair. Tincture of Myrrh and Borax (after Mr. Cartwright's receipe) for the teeth and gums, prepared by Mr. SLOPER, of the Woolloomooloo Dispensary; sold also by Mr. Larmer (late Ryan), Chemist, George-street, corner of Park-street; and Messrs. Woolcott and Clarke, Librarians, next Bank of Australasia, George-street, City. 9279

COALS.—On sale, a Cargo of Coals, about 160 tons, ex brig William, Captain Evans, from Newcastle. Apply to THOMAS CROFT AD SON, Commercial Wharf. 9470

NOTICE.—The Family and Shipping Grocery business at present conducted by A. DAVY, at 550 and 552, George-street, will be closed on the 29th and 30th instant, for the purpose of taking stock, and will be re-opened on Saturday, October 1st, by the undersigned, who solicit the support of the patrons of the present proprietor and the public in general

W. DOWN AND CO.,
550 and 552, George-street.
September 6. 2411

HENRY WILSON, No. 61, York-street, Slop Manufacturer, begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and patrons generally for the liberal support he has experienced since commencing the above business, and to inform Merchants, Drapers, and Country Storekeepers that he has always on hand a large stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting of
Superfine black cloth coats
Ditto ditto vests
Ditto ditto trousers
Black and fancy doeskin coats
Ditto ditto ditto vests
Ditto ditto ditto trousers
Colonial tweed clothing of every description, and always a large stock on hand
Boys' and youths' clothing, a large stock on hand
Fancy doeskins in the piece
Black ditto
Black broadcloth
Blue ditto
Brown ditto
Colonial tweed by the piece
Tailors' trimmings of every description
N.B.—Tailors supplied with lengths of any of the above, and trimmings in quantities to suit them. 7679

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS.
Established 1835.

A LARGE and well selected supply of drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture, of the newest designs.
Also
A choice selection of velvet pile, tapestry, Brussels and Kidderminster carpets, hearth-rugs, &c. On sale at

A. LENEHAN'S,
9278 287, Castlereagh-street.

PAMPANGA SUGAR.

FOR Sale, a very fine sample of sun-dried Pampanga sugar, in small clean bags, just imported per Juno, steamer, (about 30 tons).

Also, Manila cigars, Nos. 2a and 3a
A few boxes of soap, 14 lbs. each, of very superior quality.
And a few jars of Manila jelly.
Apply to Messrs. THACKER AND CO., 541, George-street. 7569

CONIFERS AND TAXADS.

THE undersigned begs to call attention to his unique collection of the Pine and Yew tribes, amongst which are the following—
Cunninghamia, Cryptomeria, Leichhardtia, Eutassa—3 species, Araucaria—3 species, Callitris—5 species. Pines—9 species, Junipers—9 species, Cypress—9 species, Cedars of Lebanon and Deodar, Taxodium—3 species, Podocarpus—5 species, Caryotaxus &c.

T. W. SHEPHERD,
5766 Darling Nursery, Sydney.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Ex Mary Nixon.
Invoices of
White, blue, and scarlet blankets, 9, 10, and 11¼
Children's and ladies' dresses, of the best descriptions
Slops, comprising
Superfine black frock coats
Ditto dress ditto
Embroidered cloth vests
Black ditto ditto
Boys' jackets
Cloth caps
Blue pilot wrappers
&c. &c. &c.

ADOLPH FEEZ,
9469 Macquarie-place.

ROCKING CHAIRS.
Cane seat ditto, in 1 dozen cases
Wood seat ditto, ditto
Round back office ditto, ditto
Office desks, complete
Children's chairs
Buckets, wooden bowls
Washing machines
Washing boards
Cash boxes
Revolving chairs
Cane seat stools, assorted

AMERICAN CLOCKS.
Eight-day and 30-hour
O. G., O. O.
Gothic and round top

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE,
7242 11, York-street South.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Martell's brandy, in hogsheads and quarters
Pale brandy, in 1 dozen cases
West India rum, 10 and 30 o.p.
East India ditto, 30 o.p.
Genevs, 4 dozen cases
Old Tom, 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Holt's London ale and stout
Dunbar's ale and stout, in cases
Champagne cider, in casks and cases
Sandeman's port, in wood and bottle
Pale and golden sherry, in hogsheads, quarters, and octaves
Cape Madeira, in quarters and octaves
Congou and hyssonskin, in chests, halves, and boxes
Gunpowder, souchong, scented and orange pekoe, in boxes
Java sugar
Loaf sugar, in barrels and half barrels
Soap, Steel's best crown
Mustard, 1 lb. and 1½ lb.
Pickles, pints
Starch, Colman's No. 1
Blue, ditto
Cigars, Nos. 2 and 3
Woolpacks
Tarpaulins
Canvas
Twine.

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
193 Macquarie-place.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Hyssonskin tea, in chests, half-chests, and boxes, ex Freak and Planet
Congou ditto, ditto, ditto, ex Freak, General Palmer, and Planet
Souchong ditto, ditto, ex ditto
White Manila, Pampanga, and Taal } sugar, ex Planet
Prime Irish mess beef and pork
Burmestre's prime old port, in 1 doz. cases
Byass's pale ale, in 4 doz. cases
Trueman's stout and porter
Brandy—Martell's and Hennessy's
Sweetened gin (Old Tom) in wood and bottle, per Doggerbank
Nailrod iron
Boiler plates
Metal rods, for bolts
Wood screws
Earthenware, in crates
Two casks of chimney ornaments

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
5392 Spring-street.

CROWN LIVERPOOL SOAP.—500 Boxes Liverpool Crown Soap, now landing, ex Dankbaarheid. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Church-hill. 9216

ON SALE, by the undersigned—
Palmer's Patent Vinegar, in hogsheads, half-hogsheads, quarter-casks, &c.
Sherry Wine, dark and pale, ditto ditto
Clayed Sugar
Pampanga ditto } Ex Charles Ferdinand
Taal ditto
Currant ditto
Cigars, Nos. 2 and 3
Manila Hats

MACNAB, HAMILTON, and CO.,
9057 Queen's-place.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY!!!

PERSONS just arriving in the colony, and others, can purchase

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A splendid cedar loo table for | £5 | 10 | 0 |
| A handsome hair-seated sofa, beautifully carved back and scrolls, for | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Handsome balloon back cedar chairs | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| An easy chair, in chintz | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Reclining ditto | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Large sized cedar dining tables | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Cane-seated chairs, beautifully polished | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| Handsome mahogany toilet glasses | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Beautifully carved gilt chimney glasses, plate-glass | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Iron bedsteads, from | 1 | 10 | 0 |

With every other article of Furniture, Bedding, &c., at equally low prices.

☞ Mark the address,
DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse,
9423 City Theatre, Market-street.

China Matting!! Cocoa Matting!!
Fancy Matting!! Manilla Matting!!
Venetian Matting!! Dutch Matting!!

350 PIECES of the above, in all widths and colourings, have just been opened, and are on Sale at very moderate prices, at DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse, City Theatre, Market-street. 9420

CANE-SEATED CHAIRS,
Beautifully polished.

6 (SIX) of the above for 50s., at DEAN'S Furniture and Bedding Warehouse, City Theatre, Market-street, Sydney. 9419

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—
Europe rope, from 1 to 7 inch
White hemp ditto
Tents, 12 by 10 feet
Ditto, 10 by 8 feet
Dray covers, 10 by 24 feet
Ditto 18 by 20 feet
Ditto 16 by 20 feet
Ditto 16 by 18 feet.

WENHAM AND NEAL,
1157 Sailmakers, &c., Macquarie-place.

IRONMONGERY.—Now landing, ex Watergeus, a general assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Goods. Apply to GOLLAN, M'KENZIE, AND CO., 589, George-street. 723

EX CLONTARF AND WALTER HOOD

FOR SALE by the undersigned—
200 cases, 4 dozen each, Guiness' stout
200 cases, 4 ditto, Byass' ale and porter
500 cases red case geneva, JDKZ.

S. J. COHEN,
6775 7, Jamison-street.

FOR SALE—
Cedar boards
Choice Sacramento River salmon
Ditto mackerel

HUSSEY, BOND, AND HALE,
6365 22, Macquarie-place.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned
6 cases very superior drawn silk bonnets
4 ditto assorted straw ditto
1 ditto children's hats
4 ditto brown and fancy parasols
1 ditto black lace and ditto falls
1 ditto muslin sleeves and ditto collars
1 ditto silks
1 ditto ribbons
1 ditto cashmere and grenadine shawls
1 ditto children's frocks and infants' cloaks
1 ditto bandannas
4 ditto gent's albert cravats
6 ditto white shirts, boxed
2 ditto fancy regattas
2 bales regatta shirts
2 cases mole trousers
1 ditto miller's drab
2 ditto black trousers
4 ditto fancy ditto
2 ditto black frock coats
2 ditto black Eglinton and shooting ditto
2 ditto sporting vests
2 ditto black and fancy satin ditto
1 case of Dean, Adams, and Dean's revolvers, in boxes, suitable for private gentlemen.

T. B. BAILEY,
11, York-street, adjoining the Town Hall. 9303

POTATOES.

ON Sale by the undersigned, in lots to suit purchasers, about Thirty Tons Potatoes, a superior sample.

BUYERS AND LEARMONTH.
9226 Harrington-street.

SECONDS FLOUR.—For Sale, a few tons of Seconds Flour, to be delivered from the Camden Mills. Apply to J. W. AND S. THOMPSON, 266, Pitt-street. 9257

TARPAULINS FOR SALE.—A large lot of well-assorted Tarpaulins, from 8 x 12 feet to 20 x 24 feet, made of best Navy canvas. Apply to ANDREW WILSON, 474, George-street. 6853

COALS.—The best Coals may be had at the Phœnix Wharf, Erskine-street; or they can be delivered at any part of the City, or in the suburbs, at moderate rates.
Phœnix Wharf, 3rd September. 9126

LINCOLN ALE, and XXXX Stout Rutgard's October brewing, 1852, brewed expressly for these colonies. Equal to the best brands imported. WILLIS, MERRY, AND Co. 4102

AMERICAN Tubs and Buckets Painted. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, York-street South. 7584

FOR SALE, Bass and Co.'s celebrated No. 3 Burton Ale. Apply to Messrs. THACKER AND CO., 541, George-street. 7371

COBB'S Margate Ale.—40 hogsheads of the above superior ale, now landed, and on Sale, by GEORGE REES, Spring-street.
August 25th. 7625

ARAB HORSE BAMBINO.

FOR SALE, Bambino, an Arab Horse, bright bay, with black points, of the highest caste, imported by William Bowman, Esq., M.L.C., per Royal Saxon, from Calcutta, in 1846. He possesses great strength, and his stock are pronounced by the most competent judges to be the best of any Arabian Horse sent to this colony. To be seen at MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 210, Pitt-street. 9334

BANK AND OTHER SHARES may be obtained upon application to Mr. BARTON, 486, George-street. 4191

TO Parties arriving from San Francisco.—Drafts on Rothschild, Baring, Brothers, or other London Houses, purchased at current rates by GEORGE A. LLOYD AND CO. Counting House, 474, George-street. 9800

GOLD DUST purchased by GEORGE A. LLOYD AND CO. 474, George-street. 2006

£1500 TO LEND, in sums of £500, or £400, or £200, to suit borrowers, or in one sum, on town or country property, at a moderate rate of interest. Apply to JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., Macquarie-street; or Messrs. NICHOLS and WILLIAMS, Pitt-street, Sydney. 9442

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.—Any person wishing to invest £360 can hear of an advantageous mode of doing so, by applying to A. Z., *Herald* Office. 9427

NOTICE.—To be sold a bargain, the Lease and Fixtures of a large house and shop, situated in a business part of George street. For particulars, apply H. C., *Herald* Office. 9455

HOBART TOWN AND LAUNCESTON.

MR. T. G. SPICER, of Launceston, has been appointed Agent for the above-named district for the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and is furnished with the usual yellow receipts, signed by

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.
September 5. 9473

GEORGE HOLLIT, late of Bedfordshire, England, who recently arrived in this colony, is requested to communicate with his Brother WILLIAM, at Mr. Page's, Steam Engine Public House, George-street South, Sydney. 9464

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS, or Mrs. Marian Williams, relict of Mr. William Williams, late of Hackney, near London, will hear of their brother Walter, by addressing him at the Pelham Hotel, York-street, Sydney. 9429

IF this meets the eye of Mr. JOHN HUTCHINSON, from Kendal, late of Bathurst, he will be pleased to communicate immediately with his brother, who has arrived from Scotland in the Ann Holzberg. Address Post Office, Sydney. 9414

IF this should meet the eye of JOHN GISNEY, of Key-street, Liverpool, by leaving his address at the Post Office, Sydney, he will hear of a friend. 9293

IF this should meet the eye of EDWIN SEALY, who arrived at Moreton Bay by the ship Agricola, in February last, he may hear of his sister by applying at the Immigration Office, Sydney. 9274

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Intestate Estate of Andrew Smith late of Bathurst in the colony of New South Wales gentleman deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Smith of Birnam Wood Patrick's Plains in the colony of New South Wales gentleman intends to apply to the Honorable the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction at the expiration of twenty-one days from the publication hereof for letters of administration to be granted to him the said John Smith as the eldest brother and next of kin of the said Andrew Smith deceased.—Dated this first day of September A.D. 1853.

JAMES CURTIS BASTMURE,
Solicitor, Singleton,
Proctor for the said John Smith,
By his Agents,
9431 ROWLEY AND HOLDSWORTH.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ALEXANDER WADDELL, of Sydney, Grocer.

I HEREBY call a special meeting of the Creditors in the above Estate, to be holden in my Office, No. 353, Pitt-street, Sydney, on Thursday, the 8th day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving directions respecting a claim against the London Alliance Fire Insurance Company.

Dated this fifth day of August, 1853.

WILLIAM PERRY, Official Assignee.
9042

ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

MR. NIGHTINGALE has been appointed Collector for the current year.

JAMES COMRIE, Treasurer,
7733 Miller's Point.

NOTICE.—We have this day relinquished the Shipping Agency Business, so long carried on by us in this city, in favour of our friends Messrs. William George Laidley, Joseph Simmonds, and Thomas Ireland, who will from this date carry on the business in the same premises as heretofore, under the name of Laidley, Simmonds, and Co. SHEPPARD AND ALGER. Packet Office, 480, George-street, Sydney, 16th August. 9075

NOTICE to Importers of Bonded Goods, Passengers, and Importers generally.—The undersigned, having room at his stores, known as UNWIN'S WAREHOUSES, for 2000 tons goods, either free or bonded, offers to store a cargo, or any spirits under bond. Also, room for a cargo of tea or sugar. Passengers' luggage taken in at moderate rates. Apply to the storekeeper, always on the premises, Mr. James Davison; or to HENRY FISHER, Lessee, 480, George-street. Unwin's Stores, August 8. 5142

NOTICE—The partnership hitherto subsisting between Jos. Hopkins and Charles Tothill has been this day dissolved by mutual consent

(Signed) JOS. HOPKINS,
9397 CHARLES TOTHILL.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned parcels are lying at the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, and the parties to whom they belong are requested to send for them at earliest convenience.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Patrick Stewart | 1 box |
| Messrs. L. barber and Co. | 1 parcel |
| Duncan Machellar, Esq. | 1 parcel |
| Charles Mark Palmer, Esq. | 1 parcel |

9505

MAIL ROBBERY.—All persons are requested not to cash a Cheque drawn by Mr. William Watson, of Wellington, in favour of John Cooke, for £2 16s., on the Union Bank, as payment is stopped. JOHN COOKE, Bookseller, Sydney. 9437

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—The public are hereby cautioned against receiving notes purporting to be the issue of the Melbourne Branch of the Union Bank of Australia, of the denominations and numbers undermentioned, a case of note forms having been stolen from the ship Stratheden, in Hobson's Bay, and some of the forms having been put into circulation with forged signatures:—

| | |
|---|---|
| £1—Nos. | 160,001 to 172,000 |
| 5—Nos. | 42,001 to 46,000 |
| 10—Nos. | 7,001 (not specified) |
| 20—Nos. | 5,001 (not specified) |
| 50—Nos. | 1 to 1,000 |

The public will please observe that the stolen note forms have the name "Melbourne," conspicuously engraved upon them, and were designed for issue by that branch alone.

J. BLACKWOOD, Manager, Melbourne
July 2. 128

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating a cheque drawn by Richard Brooks on the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, dated 22nd August, 1853, payable to the Bank of Australasia, Sydney, for £13 16s. 6d.; also an order, No. 62, drawn by Alexander Cruickshank on Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., Sydney, dated 6th June, 1853, for £3 3s. 6d.; payment of both having been stopped, they having been taken at the robbery of the Wellington mail on the morning of Friday, the 26th instant. On the face, over the signatures, is legibly written, "Bank of Australasia, Sydney."

RICHARD BROOKS.
Montefiores, Wellington District,
August 29. 9430

TO WORKING JOINERS, HOUSE CARPENTERS, AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are required for the erection of ten wooden houses at the Glebe. The Tenders may be for the whole number, or at the option of the parties tendering for as many as they are able to undertake the building of. M. E. MURNIN, Harrington-street. 8720

FLAGGING.—Tenders required for 10,000 feet superficial of Hard Stone Flagging, of not more than four inches thick, to be delivered in quantities of not less than 500 feet at a time. Apply at Messrs. Lane and Co.'s, 646, George-street. HENRY KING. 9440

WANTED, by a single gentleman, Lodgings, or Board and Lodgings, in a respectable private house. Letters stating terms, &c., addressed to A. B., *Herald* Office, will be attended to. 9416

WANTED, a useful Horse, suitable for saddle and harness. Apply to Messrs. HANKS AND LLOYD, 267, George-street, opposite the Market. 8765

A LIGHT Cavalry Sabre wanted. Apply to D. T., *Herald* Office. 9460

LAW.—Wanted, a Clerk accustomed to the routine of a Solicitor's Office. He must be able to engross well. Apply to Mr. STEPHEN, 174, Elizabeth-street. 9453

COTTAGE WANTED.—Wanted, a Cottage, to contain about five or six rooms, with detached kitchen, yard, &c., within twenty minutes' walk of the General Post Office. Possession to be given at once, or within the next three weeks. Notice of such that may be to let, to be sent with terms, &c., to J. M. ILLIDGE, 369, George-street. 8671

WANTED to rent, Business Premise, in a leading thoroughfare of Sydney. Address J. B., *Herald* Office. 8497

OFFICES wanted, in George-street, between the Post Office and Bridge-street; an upper floor, with either two or three rooms not objected to. Apply to LAIDLEY, SIMMONDS, AND CO., successors to Sheppard and Alger, Packet Office, 480, George-street. 9301

TO Drapers' Assistants.—Wanted by the undersigned, two respectable and experienced young men; also a youth as Cashier. BRADGMAN AND ROW, 597, George-street. 8797

TO DRAPERS ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, one who understands his business: a liberal salary will be given. Apply to C. and M. KINGSBOROUGH, 485, George-street. 9332

WHOLESALE Salesman wanted in a Wholesale Establishment in Sydney. No one need apply who is not well acquainted with the town and country buyers. Application to be made by letter to F. B., *Herald* Office. 9413

WANTED, an experienced Salesman. Apply to J. W. AND S. THOMPSON, 266, Pitt-street. 8844

TO WATCHMAKERS.—A good workman in the above line wanted, at liberal wages, with dwelling-house; also a good Working Jeweller. Apply to J. M'CALL, Watchmaker, 336, George-street. 9039

COOPER WANTED.—Wanted, a Cooper to proceed to the Islands; one who has been accustomed to the cooperage of oil will be preferred. Liberal wages will be given. Apply immediately to L. and S. SPYER, Spring-street. 9415

WANTED, One Polisher, and One Porter, at JOSEPH SLY'S Cabinet Manufactory, 194, Pitt-street. 9344

SHIP'S STEWARD WANTED.—Any person desirous of returning to England soon, and capable of taking the above situation, can apply on board the Niagara, at Campbell's Wharf. Also, a CARPENTER wanted for the homeward voyage. 8686

WANTED, an Assistant Shopman. Apply to I. K. CLEEVE, Charlotte-place. 9012

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted, a Shopman; also, a Slaughterman. Apply to HENRY BELL, 211, Pitt-street. 9421

WANTED, a respectable Lad as an apprentice to the Saddle and Harness Making business. Apply to J. N. FISHER Saddle and Harness Maker, Parramatta street, near the Boundary Stone, Sydney. 9426

WANTED, a Nursemaid, Apply to Mrs. RICHARD JOHNSON, Darlinghurst (opposite the Windmills), between the hours of 11 and 3. 9461

WANTED, a Gardener, who understands his business, for the country. Apply to Mr. STEVENS, at Mr. Baptist's, Surry Hills. 9068

WANTED, a Coachman, and Horse-driver. Satisfactory references will be required, and liberal wages given. WM. LAWSON, Veteran Hall, Prospect. 7554

WANTED, a respectable Married Couple for the country: the woman to wash, mend, cook, bake, and do housemaid's work for a gentleman without any family; the man to attend to the garden and stable. N.B. Baking indispensable. App'y to Messrs. THACKER and CO., 541, George street. 9249

WANTED, a Family for a Sheep Station, in the district of New England. To respectable people good wages will be given. Apply to Messrs. THACKER and CO., 451, George-street. 9260

WANTED, a Groom. Apply at the Office of the Australian Brewery. 9438

WANTED, Laborers. Apply at the Office of the Australian Brewery. 9439

WANTED, for Maneroo, a Farming Man and Family; also, a Family to Shepherd; and a Boy, to make himself useful on a Sheep Station. Apply, at 10 A.M., to H. W. HAMILTON, Campbell's Wharf. 9074

WANTED, for a Cattle Station on the Richmond River, Two Fencers, who will be guaranteed eighteen months' employment at liberal wages. If married men, their families may proceed with them. Apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Spring-street. 9262

WANTED, for the service of the Australian Agricultural Company, Shepherds, Bullock Drivers, Brickmakers, and Grooms, or persons accustomed to the handling and breaking in of young horses. Apply at the office of the undersigned between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m. JOHN P. RIDLEY, Charlotte Place, Church Hill. 8676

LABOURERS wanted, for the Ophir Copper Mine. Apply at the Company's Offices, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney. 9263

A YOUNG Lady, accustomed to teaching, would be glad of an engagement as Visiting Governess, to impart the usual branches of an English Education, with the rudiments of Music. Address, A. B., *Herald* Office. 9422

TWO Ladies, just arrived in the colony, capable of giving a good education to the children in any family in which they might be comfortably domesticated as Governesses, are desirous of obtaining engagements for a short period, till their other arrangements are completed. The highest testimonials as to respectability and acquirements are in their possession. Address J. M., *Herald* Office. 9041

TO Merchants, Auctioneers, and others.—Wanted by a single young man, just arrived from England, a situation as Clerk or Bookkeeper; the advertiser having for several years had the sole management of a set of books, would be happy to meet with a similar engagement. A line addressed to P. J., care of Mr. J. M. Illidge, 369, George-street, would meet with immediate attention. 9426

TO SAILMAKERS and Shipchandlers.—Wanted, by a young man lately arrived from England, a situation as Foreman Sailmaker. Enquire for A. B., *Herald* Office. 9452

EMPLOYMENT.—A respectable party, with good colonial references, is anxious for employment as a Clerk. He thoroughly understands bookkeeping. Would be happy to take any situation where a liberal education may be required, and is not afraid of work. Address, pre-paid, B.C.A., Post Office, Camperdown, near Sydney. 8854

WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young man, as Miller. Address, S. B., *Herald* Office. 9454

A RESPECTABLE person, lately arrived in the colony, wishes to place his son, aged 16, in a respectable establishment, or apprentice him. Application by letter only to E. T., *Herald* Office. No objection to the country. 9448

A PROFESSIONAL Man, who understands the compounding of medicine, will accept of a Situation in a Druggist's establishment. For particulars apply to N. T., *Herald* Office. 9449

A RESPECTABLE young married man is desirous of proceeding up country, to get an insight into pastoral pursuits. His wife is willing to act as housekeeper. Address A. Y. X., *Herald* Office. 9541

PARTNERSHIP.—Wanted, by a person who can command a small capital, a partner in the purchase of a small craft, of about 40 tons, or to join a person in any established business, who requires the service of a business person who understands bookkeeping, by single and double entry; would have no objection to a situation as Storekeeper, the advertiser having been engaged in that capacity for a number of years. Address, B. M., *Herald* Office. 9458

£5 REWARD.—Lost, about two years ago, a bay Gelding, between 16 and 17 hands high, branded WW on near shoulder and

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street. Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for sale, are particularly requested to send written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without reserve.

IMPORTANT SALE.
To Gentlemen in Public Offices, Agriculturists, Market-Gardeners, Nurserymen, Dairymen, and others.

TWENTY-TWO ALLOTMENTS OF THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED BURWOOD ESTATE.

MR. A. POLACK feels much pleasure in being enabled to announce to his numerous friends and patrons, and to the public of New South Wales, that at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 30th September next, he will submit to public competition at Russell's Long Room, Pitt-street,
FORTY-FOUR ALLOTMENTS OF THE BURWOOD ESTATE,
adjoining the property of Mrs. Underwood, known as the Ashfield Estate, opposite the numerous proprietors of the Brighton Estate, and the princely Estate of Canterbury, belonging to the respected family of the late Robert Campbell, Esq., formerly M.C. in the Old Nominee Council of New South Wales, of which Robert Campbell, Esq., M.L.C., for the City of Sydney, and John Campbell, Esq., J.P., are the heads; as well as contiguous to the seats and residences of other highly respectable gentlemen; and is also within a recreative walk of the New Church of Ashfield, built principally through the liberality of the late M.L.C. for Sydney, Dr. Bland, founder of the Sydney College.

Mr. A. Polack, in thus giving a simple description of the boundaries of this unequalled Estate, feels himself perfectly satisfied the same would be quite sufficient to stamp the unprecedented value thereof to a wise and discerning public, whom he has the pleasure to address without eulogy; but he trusts a few remarks which spontaneously release themselves from his mind will not be considered illtimed or unseemly, but will merit what they deserve.

As the Surveyor to this property, Mr. E. E. Langley, has been directed to subdivide the same into spacious allotments, varying in contents from
½ to 1 ACRE EACH:
they will, consequently, be adapted to a variety of purposes, and be made desirable to sundry descriptions of persons, among whom, in the first instance, Mr. A. P. solicits the attention of gentlemen in private life and official situations, military, naval, and commissariat officers, or invalids from India, or other portions of the Eastern hemisphere, merchants, &c., &c., &c., to their eligibility, being most desirably situated for the erection of family mansions, villas, ornamental and rustic cottages, sporting boxes, &c., agreeably to taste and means, as the capabilities of the land for being laid out into parks, pleasure grounds, landscape, fancy flower and kitchen gardens, orchards, &c., cannot possibly be surpassed, as Nature as so materially contributed towards the same. Recreative pleasures are also at immediate command, such as hunting, shooting, angling, fishing, &c., and distant from the centre of the metropolis nothing more than a comfortable walk along a most excellent, well-frequented, and macadamized road, under the superintendence of the Sydney Turnpike Road Trust, with B. C. Rodd, Esquire, gent one, Chairman, which will be one of the greatest contributors to that most desirable blessing of life,
GOOD HEALTH.
The neighbourhood, as residences for respectable first-class gentlemen, cannot be rivalled without difficulty; also abundant supplies of fine fresh water may at all seasons be obtained.
WEALTHY GRAZIERS,
who reside in the interior, would also find some of these plots worthy their consideration, as when business peremptorily requires their attendance in the Metropolis, for the sale of their Wool, Cattle, Sheep, and the Diggers their gold, convenient spots could here be selected where they might with their families enjoy the pleasure of the town, at the same time they were attending to the markets, as they would in fact be still living on spots tantamount without the inconvenience of being studded within the confines of a tavern or inn
Market gardeners, florists, and nurserymen would also find the land of this most peculiar estate particularly adapted to their several requirements, being not only in the first instance so convenient to the capital, but also of a rich quality, a great portion having been originally under culture.

To the capitalist for a speculative point such another chance is never again likely to present itself—as in the course of a very short period hence Mr. A. P. feels assuredly confident, from past experience in his public avocation, that the land comprising this estate will be sold by the foot in place of the acre as is now most liberally offered to the public.

Parents who wish their progeny to be truly independent have now an opportunity of making them assuredly so at a trifling outlay, as a portion of this property will constitute them hereafter freeholders, consequently eligible to vote for MEMBERS of the NEW HOUSES OF ASSEMBLY under the New Constitution Bill, and other high privileges agreeably to the ways and customs of the mother country.

When the surveyor's plan is executed and ready for inspection the same will be duly notified to the public, and the allotments are to be distinctly marked out prior to the day of sale.

☞ The Burwood Terminus of the Sydney and Parramatta Railway Line of Communication is not a stone's throw from these allotments, therefore Mr. A. P. feels confident that a more tangible manner of laying out a small share of the profits of our merchants, tradesmen, or mechanics, cannot possibly be than the present opportunity now offers to purchase on the day of sale.

Gentlemen in offices, as well as others, will find it so convenient, being so near the Terminus, that it will only require fifteen minutes delay from any part of Sydney to this favoured spot. 9052

OBSERVE.
Selling off, without reserve, at the York-street Bazaar.
In consequence of dissolution of partnership.

MR. JOS. HOPKINS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at half past one o'clock,
Three gigs
One dog cart
One cab, with harness complete
Two sets gig harness
Three saddles
Six bridles
Two first-rate gig horses
Several saddle ditto
After which,
The Lease of the extensive premises, 3½ years' unexpired, at the small rental of £4 10s. per week. The Auctioneer begs to call the attention of the public to this, as from the scarcity of business premises such an opportunity seldom occurs, the situation being central to all the wharves, and with a small outlay they may be made available for any description of business. 9298

NEW ENGLAND HORSES.

MR. S. WOOLLER is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, September 7th, at 11 o'clock,
40 head of horse stock from the New England district, comprising
Several heavy draught horses, warranted stanch, and will be sold subject to a trial to pull from 1½ to 2 tons
Light ditto, suitable for gig and carriage
And
A few good hackneys
The auctioneer begs to call particular attention to the above lot of horses, as they are without exception the best lot that has ever been in the Sydney market for some years.
Terms at sale. 9338

WOOLLER'S HORSE REPOSITORY, George-street, opposite the Police Office. Established 1853,—under the new rules. No charge made at this Repository for putting up horses, &c., for sale by auction.

Mr. S. WOOLLER will sell by public auction, every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock each day.

N.B.—All horses, &c., sold, the owners can have their money immediately after the sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
On account of whom it may concern.

BOWDEN AND TRELKELD (successors to G. A. Lloyd.) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, on account of whom it may concern,
ECJ in diamond, 8 trunks boots and shoes, ex Menam, from London, more or less damaged by sea wate,
§ 259—much damaged,
12 pairs gentlemen's button boots, assorted sizes
20 ditto girls' cloth side lace boots
24 ditto ladies' kid leg side lace boots
24 ditto ditto cloth ditto ditto
14 ditto ditto best kid ditto ditto
§ 260—slightly damaged,
18 pairs gentlemen's superior calf oxonians
12 ditto youth's ditto wellington, bradded
8 ditto gentlemen's clarence boots
12 ditto ditto ditto wellingtons, short
12 ditto ditto ditto wellingtons
§ 261
3 ditto ditto ditto calf short wellingtons slightly damaged,
24 ditto men's very superior nailed heavy ancle boots, large sizes
12 ditto ditto ditto ditto watertights
Terms at sale. 9112

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to G. A. Lloyd,) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,
18 cases boots and shoes, just received, comprising
Ladies' patent leather shoes
Ditto enamelled ditto
Ditto black kid ditto
Ditto coloured prunella ditto
Ditto black satin ditto
Ditto French-jointed clogs
Fishermen's boots
Men's strong laced boots
Men's wooden-bottom kip bluchers
Men's watertights
Boys' highlows
Cloth boots, welts, cordovan, vamps, top-piece heels
Ditto ditto japan
Cordovan slips, welts
Cachmere boots, goloshed, spring heels
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 9111

Calfskin
Kip Leather.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to G. A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock,
2 cases, 25 dozen, French patent calfskins
60 sides kip leather
Terms at sale, 9105

Oilskin Clothing,
Japan Hats, &c.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to G. A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at half past 12 o'clock.
4 Cases oil clothing, consisting of
154 men's waterproof oil coats
24 ditto ditto trousers
122 ditto ditto leggings
36 ditto ditto capes
5 police ditto
59 Japan hats
Terms at sale. 9104

AMERICAN CLOCKS, SHOVELS, TUBS, PAILS, &c., &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of American manufactures, just landed, ex St. Thomas, from New York, comprising
Tudor 8-day clocks
Gothic ditto
Union ditto
Octagon 30-day ditto
Ditto 8-day ditto
Marble ditto, gilt mouldings
Cottage
Webster 8-day spring clocks
J. Adams' DH PP shovels
Parker's CS ditto
Adams' LH ditto
Thomas' CS ditto
Aimes' ditto ditto
Pails, brass bound
Tubs, red, blue, and cedar
Nests buckets
Ditto spice boxes
Clothes pins
Wash boards
Brooms, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 9414

VILLAGE OF ENFIELD.
Part of the celebrated Brighton Estate,
Liverpool Road, only eight miles from Sydney.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of September, at 11 o'clock,
Six allotments of land in the improving and beautiful village of Enfield, nearly opposite the Angel Inn, eight miles from Sydney, consisting of Nos. 3, 4, 14, 15, 28, and 29 of the original laying out of the village, forming one block, having an area of four acres, more or less.
Nos. 3 and 4 have each a frontage of 50 feet to the Liverpool Road, with a depth of 300 feet.
Nos. 14 and 15 have a frontage of 300 feet to the road leading from the Liverpool Road to the Cook's River Road.
Nos. 28 and 29 have 300 feet frontage to Baker-street.
These allotments are most eligibly situated at a short distance from the metropolis, always accessible within an hour, and possess all the advantages of a country village in a healthy situation, having the beautiful church of Saint Thomas in the vicinity, a school house with efficient instruction, post office, shops, &c., &c
All the mails and stage coaches on the southern road to Liverpool, Camden, Goulburn, Berrima, Braidwood, Yass, &c., pass by these allotments twice every day.
VERNON LODGE,
Liverpool Road.
This property consists of four acres 30 perches, more or less, of rich arable land, well fenced in, on which is erected a four-roomed weather-boarded cottage, bounded on the south by the Liverpool Road, immediately adjoining the Angel Inn, and directly opposite the village of Enfield, and possessing, therefore, all the advantages mentioned above or belonging to that locality.
VILLAGE OF PETERSHAM.
All that allotment of land in the village of Petersham, on the Parramatta Road, within half a mile of Ireland's Inn, and four miles and a half from Sydney, having the large frontage of 396 feet to the Canterbury Road, which passes through the village. It is bounded on the north by a line dividing it from Lot No. 3, being a line easterly 247 feet 6 inches; on the east by a fence dividing it from M'Dermott's land, being a line bearing south-westerly 400 feet.
The Railroad passes within a few yards of this allotment, which alone is sufficient to enhance its value, and make it a very desirable and valuable property.
Plans of all the above are on view at the City Mart, where further particulars may be known.
Terms at sale 8613

NEW BOOKS.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD are instructed to announce to the trade and others, that they have had placed in their hands for sale by auction in a few days, so soon as the catalogue can be taken,
10 cases of new illustrated popular works, full particulars of which will be announced in a day or two, in the mean time the trade are requested to bear in mind this opportunity of replenishing their stock. 8616

FOREST GROVE.
By order of the Mortgagee.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of September, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable Farm, comprising 60 acres of good arable land, situated in the Parish of St. George, two and a-half miles from the Village of Canterbury, near Prout's Bridge about nine miles distant from Sydney: bounded on the south by a line bearing west thirty-five degrees south, twenty-eight chains fifty links, commencing at the north-east corner of Greenslade's Farm; an the west by Mr. Howell's sixty acres; on the north by part of O'Brien's fifty acres and John Huslip's fifty acres, being a line bearing east thirty-five degrees north; and on the east by a line bearing south thirty-five degrees east twenty-four chains to Greenslade's north-east corner.
This farm is in a high state of cultivation, having a large garden well stocked with fruit-trees, and a neat cottage with extensive out-offices, at present in the possession of Mr. Welch.
To parties in search of a comfortable home and snug retreat, this property is well worthy of their attention, or of market gardeners and horticulturists.
A plan of the property may be seen at the City Mart. Terms at sale. 8613

WEDNESDAY, September 7.
Invoice of superior Flutinas, Accordeons,

PURKIS AND LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1 Case containing
Flutinas, inlaid octagon, 10, 12, 14, and 15 keys
Accordeons of all sizes.
Terms at sale. 9235

FRIDAY, 9th September.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and Others.
Hennessey's Brandy, in hogsheads
Martell's Brandy, in cases
Gin, in ditto
Champagne, St. Julien Claret
Haut Sauterne
Sherries, in wood and bottle
Port, in ditto ditto
Bottled Ale and Porter
Ale and Porter, in hogsheads
Whiskey, in hogsheads
Smoked Hams
Nova Scotia Herrings
American Flour, Biscuit

PURKIS AND LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, the 9th September, at 11 o'clock,
BRANDY, GIN, WHISKEY.
20 hogsheads Hennessey's brandy, in Bond
50 hogsheads Courvosieux's and other brands
185 cases Martell's dark brandy, in 1 dozen cases, in Bond
50 cases brandy, 1 dozen each, in ditto
50 cases gin, in Bond
27 casks whiskey, in Bond
WINES IN WOOD.
5 hogsheads } sherry
11 quarter-casks }
2 butts } fine pale sherry
14 hogsheads }
16 quarter-casks }
WINES IN BOTTLE.
350 cases St. Julien claret, each 1 dozen
50 ditto Haut Sauterne, each 1 dozen
100 cases prime champagne Sillery Moussey, each 1 dozen
125 cases sherry, each 1 dozen
25 ditto port, each 1 dozen
6 casks, each 4 dozen port
3 ditto, each 4 dozen sherry
17 cases pale sherry, each 3 dozen
BOTTLED AND DRAUGHT BEER
70 hogsheads D. B. stout
10 barrels ditto ditto
10 barrels D. S. ale
10 ditto strong ale
150 casks East India bottled ale, each 4 dozen
150 ditto ditto stout, each 4 dozen
FLOUR, PROVISIONS, &c.
400 barrels American flour
500 cheeses, in boxes of one each
17 hogsheads prime smoked hams
200 firkins Nova Scotia herrings
50 casks biscuit
Terms at sale. 9233

SURGICAL AND MEDICAL BOOKS
Surgical Instruments, Medicines, &c.
By order of the Administrator of the late Dr. J. Seymour.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 10th September, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned Surgical and Medical Books, Instruments, Medicines, &c.
Churchill's Practice of Midwifery, with plates
Ashwell on Diseases of Women
Cooper's Surgical Dictionary
Watson on Practice of Physic, 2 vols.
Ramsbottom's Practice of Surgery
Mackenzie on Disease of the Eye
Graves on Practice of Medicine, 2 vols.
Hardy and M'Clintock's Midwifery and Puerperal Diseases
Townsend and West's Pathological Anatomy
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin, with plates
Prout on Stomach and Renal Diseases
Cloquet's Anatomy, by Knox
Budd on Diseases of the Liver
Lallemand on Spermatorrhœa, translated by M'Dougall
Robinson on Surgical Treatment of the Teeth, including Dental Mechanics
Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum
Denman on Puerperal Fever
Druitt's Surgical Vade Mecum
Jones on Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery
Phillip's translation of the Pharmacopœiæ
Gray on Pharmacology in general
Ford on Diseases of the Hip Joints
Gooch on Diseases of Women
Smith on Fractures and Dislocations
Baillie's Morbid Anatomy
Rankin on Medicinal Sciences
Duke on Cerebral Affections of Children
Johnson on Indigestion
Burn's Surgical Anatomy of the Heart and Neck
Harrison's Anatomy of the Arteries
Pott's Chirurgical Works, 3 vols.
Corbyn on Cholera
Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine, 7 parts
Merriman's Synopsis of Difficult Parturition
Adams on Disease, Injuries, and Malformation of the Joints
Wilson's Anatomists' Vade Mecum
Abernethy on Aneurisms and Disorders of the Digestive Organs
Cooper's and Traver's Surgical Essays, 2 vols.
Reid's Text Book of Chemistry
Walsh's Physical Diagnosis of Diseases of the Lungs
Maunsel's Practice of Midwifery
Beasley's Formulary of the British and Foreign Pharmacopœias
Dictionary of Medical Terms, by Hoblyn
Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis
Thompson's Conspectus of the Pharmacopœias
The Prescriber's Pharmacopœia
Cheyne on Feigned Diseases of Soldiers
Wilson on Management of the Skin and Hair, in relation to Health
Ryan's Formulary of Hospitals, or Univeral Pharmacopœia
Views of the Basis of the Brain and Cranium
Miscellaneous books, one lot
Thirteen plates in practice of midwifery
Also
Large medicine chest
Surgical instruments
&c. &c. &c.
Terms—cash. 9176

WEDNESDAY, September 7.
Damaged Musical Boxes and Clocks.—On account of whom it may concern.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Olbers, Fletcher, master, from London
More or less damaged by sea water,
DD in diamond 769 under
Case containing
25 Musical boxes
6 Clocks.
Terms—Cash. 9237

EXTENSIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE
of Seventy-nine Cases and Bales of Diapers, Damasks, Dowlas, Sheetings, Shirtings, Counterpanes, Delaine Dresses, Grocers' Twine, Clothes' Lines, Forfars, Dray Covers, &c.
On account of whom it may concern, ex Mary Nixon, Parkes, master, from Liverpool, more or less damaged by sea water.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 8th September, at 11 o'clock precisely,
JA in triangle S,
§ 18 One case 25 pieces 22 inch grass bleached diaper, slightly damaged
19 One ditto 24 ditto 23 inch ditto, ditto
20 One ditto 24 ditto 25 inch ditto, ditto
21 One ditto 60 ditto 26 inch ditto, ditto
22 One ditto 60 ditto 56 inch ditto, ditto
23 One ditto 21 ditto 32 inch ditto, much ditto
24 One ditto 21 ditto 32 inch ditto, ditto
25 One ditto 25 ditto 32 inch ditto, slightly ditto
26 One ditto 25 ditto 32 inch ditto, much ditto
27 One ditto 28 ditto 32 inch ditto, ditto
28 One ditto 28 ditto 32 inch ditto, slightly ditto
29 One ditto 30 ditto 35 inch ditto, much ditto
30 One ditto 16 ditto 44 and 50 inch, ditto piece diaper, ditto
31 One ditto 16 ditto 58 inch ditto, ditto
32 One ditto 16 ditto 64 and 68 inch ditto, slightly ditto
33 One ditto 18 ditto 27 and 36 inch ditto bloom diaper, ditto
34 One ditto 16 ditto 50 and 66 inch ditto, ditto
35 One ditto ⅝ bleached diaper, ditto
36 One ditto ⅝ ditto damask, ditto
37 One ditto ⅞, ¾, and ⅝ ditto, ditto
38 One ditto 18 pieces 66 inch ditto, much ditto
39 One ditto 18 ditto 66 inch ditto, ditto
40 One ditto 15 ditto 66 inch ditto, ditto
41 One ditto 18 ditto 72 inch ditto, slightly ditto
42 One ditto 5 ditto 84 inch ditto, ditto
43 One ditto 9 ditto 90 inch ditto, ditto
44 One ditto 8-4 ditto, ditto
45 One ditto 8-4 and 9-4 ditto, ditto
46 One ditto 8-4 ditto, ditto
47 One ditto 8-4 and 10-4 ditto, ditto
48 One ditto 8-4 and 10-4 ditto, ditto
49 One ditto 9-4 and 11-4 ditto, much ditto
50 One ditto 10-4 and 12-4 ditto, ditto
51 One ditto 10-4 and 12-4 ditto, ditto
59 One ditto 24 pieces 36 inch grass bleached dowlas, slightly ditto
60 One ditto 15 ditto 52 inch ditto sheeting, ditto
61 One ditto 12 ditto 82, 90, and 100 inch ditto, ditto
62 One ditto 10 ditto 100 inch ditto, ditto
HV over W.
§ 100 One ditto 7-8 printed twilled delaine dresses, ditto
101 One ditto 7-8 ditto ditto, ditto
102 One ditto 7-8 ditto ditto, ditto
103 One ditto 7-8 ditto ditto, ditto
104 One ditto 7-8 ditto ditto, ditto
105 One ditto 7-8 ditto ditto, ditto
106 One ditto 7-8 ditto ditto, ditto
JA over S.
§ 16 One ditto assorted grocers' twine, much damaged
17 One ditto ditto ditto, ditto
18 One ditto ditto ditto, ditto
19 One ditto ditto ditto, ditto
20 One ditto ditto ditto, ditto
21 One ditto ditto ditto, ditto
FW.
§ 21 One ditto men's white and coloured California frocks, slightly ditto
22 One ditto ditto ditto, ditto
23 One ditto ditto ditto, ditto
24 One ditto ditto ditto, ditto
AB over AJ in square.
§ 18 One bale 50 pieces, 35 inch white gold end shirtings, ditto
19 One ditto 50 ditto, 39 inch, ditto, ditto
20 One ditto 50 ditto, 39 inch, ditto, ditto
21 One ditto 50 ditto, 40 inch, ditto, ditto
22 One ditto 48 ditto, 40 inch, ditto, ditto
23 One ditto 9-4, 10-4, and 12-4 white counterpanes, much ditto
24 One ditto ditto, ditto
25 One ditto ditto, ditto
26 One ditto 86 pieces 29 inch grey domestics, slightly ditto
27 One ditto 86 ditto 29 inch ditto, ditto
28 One ditto 86 ditto 29 inch ditto, ditto
29 One ditto 86 ditto 29 inch ditto, much ditto
30 One ditto 85 ditto 29 inch ditto, slightly ditto
AB over AJ.
89 One case assorted twines, thread, &c., much ditto
90 One ditto ditto ditto, slightly ditto
91 One ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto
92 One ditto ditto ditto ditto, much ditto
93 One bale 8 pieces forfars, ditto
94 One ditto 6 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
95 One ditto 10 ditto ditto, ditto
96 One ditto 20 hemp dray covers, 18 x 20, slightly ditto
97 One ditto 20 ditto ditto, 18 x 20, ditto
98 One ditto 6 bleached ditto, 16 by 20 and 16 by 18, ditto
99 One ditto 18 bundles bleached and milled lines, much ditto
Terms, cash.
☞ The attention of drapers, country storekeepers, grocers, general dealers, and others, is particularly directed to the above extensive and unreserved sale.
Catalogues of the above will be printed in time to allow intending purchasers to inspect the goods before the sale. 9390

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
TWO BRICK TWO-STOREY HOUSES.
Day of Sale Monday, 12th September.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 12th September, at half-past 3 o'clock,
TWO BRICK HOUSES,
Built of brick on stone foundations, and each containing two rooms and kitchen, with yard in the rear. Standing upon a block of land situated between Palmer-street and Crown-street, fronting the lane by the side of Trenchard Terrace, to which lane it has a frontage of 25 feet 4 inches, by a depth of 33 feet.
These Houses are neatly finished, and let at present to respectable tenants, at 20s. each House per week. Immediate possession can be given.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale. 8563

HEIGHTS OF WAVERLEY.
10 ACRES.
Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 21st September.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st September, at 11 o'clock,
10 ACRES OF LAND
on the heights of Waverley, bounded on one side by the property of Mr. Malcolm, and on the other by that of Mr. Dickson.
This block of land is situated a short distance south-east of Waverley House, and is a first-rate site for a mansion or for subdivisions into small allotments for suburban residences.
The elevated position, extensive and beautiful views, healthy climate, and other advantages connected with sites for building purposes in this locality are too well-known to be commented upon. Parties on the look-out for a block of land which must increase in value in a very short time, will do well to purchase this allotment.
A plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale. 9147

SMALL COTTAGES, BALMAIN.
Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 9th September.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 9th September, at 11 o'clock,
2 SMALL COTTAGES, situated in Duke-street, Balmain.
LOT 1
is a brick-built cottage, containing four rooms, with stone flagged and ceiled verandah, standing upon a portion of ground with a frontage of 30 feet to Duke-street, by a depth of 65 feet. In the front is a plot of ground for a garden and entrance from Duke street to the yard, in which is a
WELL OF WATER.
This cottage is just completed, and has not yet been tenanted, but could be readily let for 20s. per week. It stands on the south side of Duke-street, close to the Episcopal church, and adjoining the ground of M. Fitzpatrick, Esq.
LOT 2
is a neat stone-built cottage, on the opposite side of the road, and nearly facing the above, containing 3 rooms, with stone flagged and ceiled verandah, enclosed. This is a well-built and neatly finished structure, standing upon a block of ground with a frontage of 30 feet to Duke-street, by a depth of 91 feet, more or less. The cottage stands back from the road about 60 feet, and the space in front is under cultivation. There is a
FINE WELL OF WATER
never known to fail, and small yard in rear of the cottage.
This cottage is occupied by the proprietor, who will afford every information to inquirers, and who now parts with the property having made up his mind to proceed to Europe.
The situation of the buildings is elevated, and most healthy, being on the rise of the hill which commands so fine a view of the harbour and surrounding country: and they are well worthy the attention of parties on the look out for an investment for money, which at present commands but a low rate of interest.
Title, unexceptionable. Deeds can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Stenhouse and Hardy, solicitors.
Terms at sale. 8005

TWO BRICK-BUILT HOUSES,
Kensington-street.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 13th September,

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 13th September, at 11 o'clock.
TWO BRICK-BUILT HOUSES,
standing together on the west side of Kensington-street, built upon a foundation of stone, each containing 5 rooms with kitchen attached.
These houses are stuccoed on the south and west sides, and have a balcony running along the whole front, with archway in the centre of the buildings, giving access to the back premises. They stand upon a block of land having a frontage of 25 feet to Kensington-street, by depth of 60 feet, with
YARD AND WELL OF WATER
in the rear. Let at present to respectable weekly tenants, at 20s. each per week.
☞ This is a compact property in a respectable neighbourhood, and worthy the attention of parties on the look out for a desirable investment.
Cards to view can be procured at the rooms of the Auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 727

HOMEBUSH, THREE CAPITAL FARMS.
CAMPBELL-HILL ESTATE, 9 ACRES.
Day of Sale MONDAY, the 12th September.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 12th September, in the afternoon, at 2 for half-past 2 o'clock precisely,
4 CAPITAL FARMS in the vicinity of Sydney.
LOTS 1, 2, AND 3
are farms of 50 and 60 acres each, being a block of 160 acres, situate in the parish of Liberty Plains, close to Haslam's Bridge, on the Parramatta Road, about three quarters of a mile from the road, turning in at the left hand side of Smith's public-house, and distant from Sydney about 9 miles. It is well watered by a chain of ponds, always full of water, running through the property. The soil is of fair quality, suitable for a market garden, orchard, or the growth of green stuff for the Sydney market. And on one of the small farms of 50 acres, 13 acres have been already cultivated, and now form a good grass paddock.
The land generally is well timbered, and as a five-ton boat can load in the Creek, at Haslam's Bridge, very little carting is required to send the firewood to the Sydney market.
The Sydney Railway runs through the farm, and the proprietor will be entitled to compensation for loss of land, while an immense value will be imparted to the property, the Grand Junction Terminus of the Sydney, Parramatta, and Liverpool lines being only a quarter of a mile distant.
LOT 4.
9 ACRES of LAND, being allotment four of section five of the Campbell Hill Estate. This handy little farm is close to the Liverpool and Dog Trap Roads, and is distant from Parramatta about four miles.
Parties on the look out for farms will do well to watch this sale, as lands of this description in such localities must shortly assume a highly important character and commensurate value.
Plans in course of preparation.
Terms at sale. 9146

GLEBE POINT.
CAPITAL RESIDENCE.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 13th September.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 13th September, at 11 o'clock,
A capital Stone-built Residence, situated at Glebe Point, on the Glebe Road.
The house is substantially and faithfully built of cut stone, with neat cottage front and wings; a spacious verandah runs along the front, flagged with best hard stone, and the house contains the following apartments—
Entrance hall and passage
Drawing room
Dining room
Three bedrooms, and
Two attics above.
The whole of the rooms on the ground floor are neatly finished with French casements leading into verandah and garden, and fitted with jalousie blinds. There are grates in all the fire-places.
The out-offices comprise an attached kitchen fitted with range; also, a scullery, a wash-house, small stores, and poultry house.
The property stands upon a block of land better than one acre, directly facing the property of C. M. Penny, Esq., and bounded on the west by the Glebe Road, and on the north by a road leading to the residence of Adam Bogue, Esq. It stands elevated about 10 feet above this road, and is open to the north-easterly breezes. From the verandah the Flag Staff can be seen.
The grounds are tastefully laid out, and the proprietor has interfered as little as possible with the natural trees, which afford a shady protection against the solar effects of an Australian summer.
The omnibus starts from the gate for Sydney three times a day, and any party desirous of going in by water can keep his boat at the ferry, at the point, within a few yards of the house.
☞ This is one of the most desirable spots for a residence within the suburbs of Sydney. It is the last house on the right hand side on the Glebe Road, and in a most respectable and pleasant neighbourhood.
The property is sold only on account of the proprietor's determination to leave the colony, and as he built the house for his own particular use, and has resided in it for some time, the property will be delivered up in first-rate order and condition.
Plan to be seen at the rooms.
Cards to view can be obtained at Mort's Rooms, where every information will be given.
Terms at sale. 8746

21 YEARS' LEASE.
Improving Property in George-street, opposite the Commercial Bank.
Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 9th September.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 9th September, at 11 o'clock,
The interest in the lease for 21 years subject to the annual rental of only £750, of the following block of buildings, with shops, in George-street, immediately opposite the Commercial Bank, at present in the occupation of Mr. Davies, haberdasher and milliner; Messrs. Stone and Holle, merchant tailors; Mrs. Pakes, confectioner.
The block of ground attached to these premises has a frontage of 61 feet to George-street, by an average depth of 123 feet, or thereabouts.
There is ample space in the rear of the front buildings either for their extension or for the erection of large and most convenient stores, accessible by a gateway from George-street, which, from their extreme central position in the heart of the city, must at all times be in great demand for business premises, either in connection with the front buildings or separately, as may be found most advantageous by the lessee.
Lease to commence on the 1st January, 1854.
Cards to view the premises can be procured at the rooms of the auctioneer.
A plan of the property may be seen, and all particulars as to the mode and terms of sale made known, at the rooms of the auctioneer.

Newcastle, New South Wales, Meat Preserving Establishment.
Tradesman's Arms Inn, Muswellbrook.
Allotment of Land, Muswellbrook.
Allotment and Cottage, Scone.
Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 16th September.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 16th September, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable properties—
Lot 1.
THE NEWCASTLE, NEW SOUTH WALES, MEAT PRESERVING ESTABLISHMENT, situated at the seaport town of Newcastle, about seven hours' sail from Sydney.
This establishment is erected upon half an acre of land, more or less, and comprises the following buildings,
One large building, consisting of,
An extensive Preserving Room,
Large Filling Room,
Cutting-up Room,
Tinmen's Shop,
3 Store Rooms, and
Office.
One Boiling Shed, fitted with boilers complete, for preserving meats and for rendering tallow.
One Shed adjoining the above, for general use.
Also
A Slaughter House, Stables, Men's Cottage, and Stockyard.
The premises are close to the water's edge, and a boat may load from the spot, taking advantage of the tides. The buildings are strong and substantial, and the whole in first rate order.
This establishment has been in full operation for a considerable time past, under the able superintendence of Mr. Gedye, who came out from England with the appointment of manager; and the testimonials and certificates which have at various times appeared in the public journals bear incontrovertible evidence that he has succeeded most perfectly in turning out a first rate article of consumption and general demand.
It is most favourably situated with regard to the northern districts, and if, as is the case, bullocks can be killed in Maitland, and the carcases brought to Sydney by the steamers with advantage, the very best can be procured at Newcastle at a trifling cost; and it is well known that the hides and tallow will, in most cases, pay for the carcass meat.
The quantity of preserved meats forwarded to Sydney during the past year was between 30,000 and 40,000 tins, independent of the local consumption by vessels calling in at the port; and there can be no doubt that the Indian market would be entirly supplied from this colony, as well as Her Majesty's navy in other seas, could a permanent supply be depended upon.
The establishment could be extended to a soap and candle manufactory, in conjunction with the preserving; and a proprietor residing on the spot, possessed of a little capital, to take advantage of the market, and energy enough to enter fully into operations, would speedily acquire a handsome independence.
A quantity of tin plate and other requisite materials on hand, to be taken at a valuation.
A good opening offers itself to any enterprising man to carry on this business, which must shortly work itself into great importance; and the capitalist can here invest his money to advantage, as the mother country will naturally look to her colonies for those supplies which a continental firm could not furnish without the grossest abuse.
Lot 2.
THE TRADESMAN'S ARMS' INN, MUSWELLBROOK,
in the leading thoroughfare to the whole of the northern gold fields, and on the line of the Hunter River railroad, which will extend to the foot of the Dividing Range.
This Inn has been licensed for years, and is at present leased to a respectable tenant. It consists of a substantial brick-built house, with verandah, in good repair, and contains two sitting rooms and three bedrooms, with detached kitchen, stable, stores, and other out-offices, standing upon a corner allotment in a most central position in the town, commanding a first-rate business.
Muswellbrook is about 60 miles from Maitland, and in the centre of some of the finest estates in the northern districts.
Lot 3.
An allotment of land in the township of Muswellbrook, being No. 4 of section 3, fronting Bridge-street, the main thoroughfare.
Lot 4.
A weather boarded cottage, containing four rooms, standing upon half-acre allotment in the township of Scone, with garden and well of water, fenced in, and let to a good tenant.
Scone is about 10 miles from Muswellbrook, and the traffic on the Great North Road passes through the township, which is already feeling the universal pressure of house rent.
Terms at sale. 71 0

KENT-STREET.
BAKER'S PREMISES.
Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 21st September.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st September, at 11 o'clock,
A brick-built 2 story house, situate in Kent-street, about midway between King and Market streets, on the west side, directly facing Murphy's public house, and about three doors south of the Black Horse Tavern. The premises have a frontage to Kent-street of about 21 feet 6 inches by a depth of 117 feet abutting on to the cliff overlooking Sussex-street.
The house contains a front shop, with room behind, and three rooms on the first floor, with weatherboard kitchen in yard, and other temporary out-offices, also the ruins of a large oven, the materials to reconstruct which are on the spot). The back premises have access by a large archway

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. J. M. HUGHES'S AUCTION MART,
King-street,
(Late Mr. G. Pickering's).

SALES by public auction and private treaty daily. New and second hand furniture bought and sold. Cash advanced on goods for immediate sale. 9579

King street Auction Mart.

MR. J. M. HUGHES will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, Tuesday, a very large and valuable assortment of Household Furniture and Sundries, well worthy the attention of parties furnishing and others. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

The Auctioneer invites his friends and the public to inspect the above, which will be on view at 10 o'clock. 9580

THIS DAY, Tuesday.
DAMAGED BLANKETS,
On account of whom it may concern, ex Prinses Sophie, Matzen, master, from London.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at half past 10 o'clock precisely,
DPE.
132—One bale, containing
104 pairs blankets—40 pairs much damaged, 64 pairs slightly ditto
131—One bale, containing
72 pairs blankets—41 pairs much damaged, 31 pairs slightly ditto
131—One bale, containing
52 pairs b'ankets—27 pairs much damaged, 25 pairs slightly ditto
133—One bale, containing
52 pairs blankets—34 pairs much damaged, 18 pairs slightly ditto
Terms, cash. 9555

WHITE AND COLOURED COUNTERPANES,
Damaged by stowage.
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Prinses Sophie, Matzen, master, from London.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at a quarter to 11 o'clock precisely,
DPE—One bale white and coloured counterpanes, damaged by stowage.
Terms ROW hence. 9556

IMPORTANT DRAPERY SALE.
On account of whom it may concern.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th September, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Gent's black silk Paris hats
Blue cloth, naval, and military caps
Coloured and black silesias
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 witney blankets
Dressed white shirts
Regatta ditto
Scotch twill
Blue serge
Mole trousers
Black alpaca coats
Coloured ditto
Fancy satin vests
Shooting coats
Dress coats
Frock ditto
White braces
White ditto, DE
Woollen rugs
Hexagonal frocks
White linen shirts
Rich parasols
Silk umbrellas
Grey domestics
Hawkins' white sheeting
Hoyle's 7-8 and 5-4 madder prints
Ditto fine plates
Ditto small plates
Ditto brocade fancies
3-4 ducks
3-4 ticks
3-4 bleached twill
3-4 brown ditto
Coloured roll jaconets
White ditto
Printed muslins
De laine dresses
Rich cashmere ditto
Balzarines
5-4 fine lustres
Coloured lenos
White satteen stays
Coutille ditto,
Terms at sale. 8862

DAMAGED TROUSERS.
On account of whom it may concern, ex Royal Exchange, —, master, from London.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
BL, S under, in diamond, 303.
50 pairs boys' cord trousers
50 ditto youths' ditto
50 ditto boys' moleskin trousers
50 ditto youths' ditto
All more or less damaged by salt water.
Terms, cash. 9556

DAMAGED BEDS AND BOLSTERS.
On account of whom it may concern, ex Aldebaran, Hilsborn, master, from Liverpool.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 2 o'clock,
WE, RW under, within diamond.
32 20 double beds and bolsters, much damaged
33 20 ditto ditto ditto
34 20 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
40 20 ditto ditto ditto
35 20 ditto ditto, much ditto
Terms, cash. 9558

IMPORTANT TO BAKERS.
Barrel Flour, Country fine Flour, Household ditto.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 727, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 8th September, at half past 12 o'clock.
450 barrels flour
13 tons country flour
11 tons household ditto
Terms at sale. 9559

Now landing, ex Superb.
785 CASES OILMEN'S STORES.
THURSDAY, 8th September.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Montifiore, Graham, and Co. to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 8th September, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
785 Cases OILMEN'S STORES, consisting of
Sperm candles
York hams
English cheese, in cases
Soaps
Fancy and scented ditto
Java rice
Lamp cotton
Candle cotton
Prepared choco'ate
Fancy twine
Brown's vinegar
White wine vinegar
Carbonate soda
Tartaric acid
Fine salt
Colman's superfine starch
Ditto thumb blue
Lucifer matches, round and square boxes
Wax vestas
Whybrow's pint and quart pickles
Ditto sauces
Ditto salad oil
French capers
West India pickles, assorted
Colman's superfine mustards, in 1 lb. and ½ lbs.
Sardines, in ¼ and ½
Salmon, in tins
Herrings, ditto
Chicory, ditto
Sago
Arrowroot
Tapioca
Ginger
Raisins, in boxes
Bottled fruits
Preserved ditto
Ditto meats, assorted
Terms at sale. 9578

DAMAGED HATS.
On account of whom it may concern, ex Watergeus, from Liverpool, Kramar, master.

MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 2 o'clock precisely,
WS, S under, 9
One case containing 36 drab beaver hats, viz.:
9 No. 8
9 do. 9
9 do. 10
9 do. 11
All slightly damaged
Terms, cash. 9557

TUESDAY, 6th September.
TO JEWELLERS AND OTHERS.
Watches
Plated and gold jewellery
Air gun, walking stick gun
Milner's patent safe
M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary

PURKIS AND LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches
Watch keys, plated jewellery
Velvet purses with gold and silver tassels
Time-pieces, ear drops, bracelets
Ladies' sash buckles, clasps, shawl pins
Milner's fire-proof box
Air gun
Walking stick gun
M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary
Scott's Waverly Novels.
Terms cash. 9234

TUESDAY, September 6.
To Grocers, Stationers, and others.
Crown Paper
Ruled Ledgers and Cash Books

PURKIS AND LAMBERT have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2 bales, containing
18 reams crown grey, 14 lbs.
16 ditto ditto, 13 lbs.
21 ditto ditto, 12 lbs.
34 ditto purple ditto, 20 lbs.
3 cases, contain the engravings of
36 ledgers, containing
[illegible] quires, ruled, foolscap, 6-quire, half bound
6 ditto ditto double cash, 6-quire, half ditto
32 ditto ditto ledgers, 8 quire, full bound
16 ditto ditto, 3-quire, half bound
39 ditto post ruled, 4 quire, indexed
16 ditto foolscap ruled, ditto ditto
36 double cash books, foolscap, 4-quire
36 ditto ditto, ditto, 3-quire
36 ditto ditto, ditto, 2-quire, long folio
36 ditto ditto, ditto, 2-quire, ditto
72 foolscap books, various
Terms at sale. 8569

THIS DAY.
To Watchmakers, Jewellers, Gunsmiths, Fancy Ware Dealers and others.
10 cases just landed—
Plated and gold jewellery
Guns and pistols
Pipes, portemonnaies
Fancy goods of all descriptions

PURKIS AND LAMBERT have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, THIS DAY, September 6th, at 11 o'clock,
PLATED AND GOLD JEWELLERY.
Cameo brooches
Gold cameo ditto
Agate, heart, Wellington brooches
Pebble, sprig, malachite, box, and glass
Hair device, enamelled, stone
Silver-mounted malachite, device and frosted
Double lockets
Single and double gold eye glasses
Half gold and gold rings
Electro watches
Silver lever, hunter, and consular watches
Plated alberts
Gold alberts and guard chains
Brass-bound secret drawer desks
Pedometer
Electro tea, table, and dessert spoons and forks
PISTOLS, GUNS, &c.
Single and double barrelled guns
Pistols, London-made
Shot pouches, cork-screws, screw drivers
Shot belts, dirks
FANCY GOODS.
White and dark bowl pipes, pipe stems
Pipes in tin cases, elastic long stems
Vulcanized indiarubber tubes
Brass companions, pouches, mirrors
Dressing glasses, various sizes
Mottled and other dressing combs
Ruff and role side combs, braid ditto
Black handle and fancy razors
Tooth and nail brushes
Cigar cases, portemonnaies, pruning knives
German silver small tooth combs
Gents' leather dressing cases
Accordeons, 10 and 12 notes
Silk and beaded braid guards.
Terms at sale. 9525

NEW BOOKS.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2 Cases New Books, consisting of
84 Large Dictionaries
19 Fox's Martyrs
19 Fennies, 14 prayers
28 National Melodies
17 Geographies, complete in 2 vols.
9 Gypsy's Bride, 14 Gypsy Girl
&c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 9088

WEDNESDAY, 7th September.
TWO SUPERB TAPESTRY PICTURES,
In elegant gilt frames.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,
One superb Tapestry Picture, in elegant gilt frame (King John signing Magna Charta)
One ditto, in ditto (the Fortune Teller).
Terms, cash. 9592

FLOUR, in CHILI BAGS.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
8 tons of fine flour in neat Chili bags, 100 lb. each
120 barrels American ditto, Haxall
96 half-barrels ditto ditto ditto
5 tons colonial fine flour
5 tons ditto seconds
5 tons bran. 9110

WOOLPACKS

BOWDEN and THRELKELD (successors to G. A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
5 Bales, each 100, Woolpacks.
Terms at sale. 9413

Saddlery
Diggers' Boots
Regatta Shirts
On account of whom it may concern.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
S § 16—One case saddles and bridles
" 13—One case containing
32 pairs long diggers' boots
48 ditto short ditto ditto
" 6—Ten dozen Stockport striped shirts
" 5—Twelve ditto fancy regattas ditto
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash. 9109

BRICKS.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Albion Wharf, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
4000 colonial made bricks.
Terms at sale. 9535

Spades
Shovels.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to G. A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 6th instant, at half past 11 o'clock,
4 dozen strong strap treaded spades
12 ditto ditto shovels, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4
3 ditto round nose or gravel shovels, No. 4
3 ditto tools
1 ditto No. 2 thick top garden spades
31 ditto packing
Terms at sale. 9103

Hemp
Horsehair Beds.
On account of whom it may concern.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to G. A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, 7th instant, at half past 12 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
JS with S under in diamond,
§389. One hogshead, containing—
5 bundles hemp, each 12 papers, 180 lbs., slightly damaged
1 ditto ditto, each 11 ditto, 33 lbs., much ditto
1 bag ditto, say 27 lbs., ditto ditto
DS in diamond.
§2. One bale, containing
25 horsehair beds, slightly damaged
§3. One bale, containing
25 horsehair beds, ditto ditto.
Terms, cash. 0538

KANGAROO SKINS.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successor to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock,
P&S in diamond.
1 case, 15 dozen, imported kangaroo skins.
Terms at sale. 9534

FURNITURE,
The property of a gentleman giving up housekeeping 1157

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to G. A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Three loo tables
One horsehair couch
Three washstands
One office desk, with shelves
One very handsome four-post bedstead
Twelve mahogany chairs
Easy chair
Stretchers, mattresses, &c.
Terms at sale. 9533

Superior Pocket and Table Cutlery
Ditto Cast Steel Handsaws
Ditto ditto Files

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock,
PS §84
M
20 dozen 26 inch cast steel handsaws
24 ditto cast steel handsaw files, 42 inch
12 ditto ditto, 5 inch
24 ditto ditto, each 5½ and 6 inch
12 ditto pit saw files, 5 inch
6 ditto 14 inch C.S. horse rasps
§81
6 dozen cutting out scissors, each 5, 5½, and 6 inch
48 ditto strong household scissors
3 ditto best drapers' ditto
12 ditto assorted ditto
144 ditto women's polished ditto, various
100 ditto strong sheep foot knives
48 ditto strike fire ditto
12 ditto wharncliffe ditto
100 ditto stag and buff sheep foot and pen
83
60 sets white bone three-prong tables
60 sets cocoa ditto ditto
24 sets stag ditto ditto
24 sets black tip ditto ditto
12 sets guard carvers, each stag and black
Terms at sale 9539

Brandies
Rum
Byass's Ale and Porter
Sherry and Port.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to G. A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 dozen Byass's pale ale
100 dozen ditto porter
25 cases, each 3 dozen, pale sherry wine
30 ditto, each 3 dozen, port wine
20 ditto, each 2 dozen, cognac
19 quarter-casks pale sherry wine
5 hogsheads ditto ditto
10 quarter-casks port wine
2 puncheons high proof rum
10 12-gallon kegs French cognac
5 hogsheads Martell's brandy.
Terms at sale. 9537

Prime Highlander Fancy Twist Tobacco, in small boxes
Ditto Mellow Cavendish Pound Lump ditto, in ditto
Just landed, ex St. Thomas and New York.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George street, on FRIDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10 small cases, each containing 8 small boxes prime Highlander fancy twist tobacco
32 ditto boxes prime mellow pound lump Cavendish tobacco
Just landed, ex St. Thomas and New York.
Bowden and Threlkeld beg to direct the especial attention of buyers to the above choice parcels of tobacco, and which will be sold in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.
Terms at sale. 9536

PRIME NEW RAISINS.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock
100 half boxes raisins
100 quarter ditto ditto 9384

MANILA AND EUROPE ROPE.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
3 tons Manila patent cordage, assorted sizes
2 tons Europe rope
Terms at sale. 9541

SUGAR CANDY, and MANILA CIGARS.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
10 cases No. 2 Manila cigars
50 tubs sugar candy
Terms at sale. 9542

CURRANTS.
☞ This Day.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY.
10 caroteels currants, just landed.
Terms at sale. 9540

DAMAGED SLOPS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY, 8th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Clara, Jannier, master.
LH in diamond
Trunk 10
72 pairs black doe trowsers
Trunk 12
12 black coatees
10 mixed ditto
6 drab driving capes
Trunk 11
60 satin vests
50 black cloth ditto
60 embroidered velvet ditto
24 barathea ditto
24 moire antique ditto
Trunk 13
41 men's and boy's doe coatees
Trunk 15
18 dozen men's and youths' silk, cloth, and fancy vests
Terms, cash. 9545

ENGLISH SMOKED SALMON
Hams and Cheese.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 cases Somerset loaf cheese
20 ditto North Wilts ditto
5 casks York hams
3 cases English smoked salmon.
The above being in splendid condition are to be sold without reserve. The attention of grocers and storekeepers is particularly requested.
Terms at sale. 9228

340 PACKAGES OILMEN'S STORES.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
340 packages oilmen's stores, consisting of
Tartaric acid
Cream of tartar
Starch
Blue
Pickles
Mustards
Bottled fruits
French plums
&c. &c. &c.
Terms at sale. 9227

THE CARGO OF THE ROYAL SAXON, from Singapore.
Fine Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Sago, Arrowroot, Tea, &c., &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from R. Towns, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The entire Cargo of the Royal Saxon, comprising the finest parcel of bright yellow and white crystalline Sugars ever offered in this market, the whole of which will be sold without reserve.
6194 bags fine crystalised sugar
370 ditto grain
646 ditto coffee
269 boxes pearl sago
120 ditto arrowroot
[illegible]
121 bags black pepper
10 ditto white ditto
55 boxes cloves
12 ditto nutmegs
100 tins, each 23 lbs., pearl sago
250 ditto, each 10 lbs., ditto
100 ditto, each 15 lbs., roasted coffee
100 ditto, each 7 lbs., ditto ditto
20 ditto, each 7 lbs., ground coffee
4 cases, each 12 tins 4 lbs. each, ditto
20 casks brandy
1400 cocoanuts
1600 bundles rattans
118 boxes junk tea
200 packages, each 2 boxes, ditto ditto
200 25-catty boxes junk tea
136 boxes ditto
8 hogsheads rum
10 barrels ditto
Terms at sale. 8993

Rum, Gin, and Wines, Whitelead, and Tea.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Ebsworth and Co., Harrington-street, on WEDNESDAY, 7th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
50 hogsheads E. I. rum
5 puncheons ditto
6 quarter-casks Marsala
120 cases, 1 dozen each, champagne
75 ditto, 3 dozen each, sherry
23 pipes fine old port
124 half-cases gin
850 half-chests congou
350 boxes ditto
Invoices soap and perfumery
Terms at sale. 9544

TO HATTERS.
TWENTY CASES HATS AND CAPS.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY, 8th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Twenty cases
Men's black Paris and soft felt hats
Men's blue and fancy caps
Youths' and boys' ditto
Boys' and infants trimmed felt hats
Men's Manila hats
Terms at sale. 9543

CONSIGNMENT OF LACE GOODS, &c., Just landed.
Positively for Unreserved Sale.
To Drapers, Milliners, Lacemen, and others.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 453, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned first-rate assortment of lace goods, &c., consisting of
Lace and flounced dresses and berthas, very splendid
Pocket handkerchiefs
Black and white manteaus
Jacquettes and vests, lappets
Trimmed habit shirts
Poissard coiffure, Brussels lace
Trimmed sleeves, collarettes, point lace
Chemisettes, children's crochet frocks
Crochet trimming, crochet counterpanes
Swiss pocket handkerchiefs
Queen's embroidery
One bon real
Valenciennes lace, assorted
Also enclosed
French shawls, earrings, brooch
Drawing room album
Portrait of Flemish lady and four drawings
&c. &c. &c.
☞ The above will be found to be a very superb lot of goods, and well worthy the attention of the trade, having been selected from the Great Exhibition of 1851.
Terms, cash. No reserve. 9125

AFTERNOON'S SALE OF VALUABLE WORKS AND CHURCH SERVICES,
Elegantly bound.
Five Cases, just landed, ex Olbers, and for positive Sale on TUESDAY next, 6th instant, at 2 o'clock precisely.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock precisely,
Namely,
JLP in diamond—
§ 1 to 5 §—Five Cases, containing the following valuable works and others, elegantly bound:—
Church Services
Cobbin's Domestic Bible
Macaulay's Essays, Sir J. Stephen's ditto
Lady Chatterton's Pyrennees, Life of John Foster
Mangolworth's Pilgrimage, Borrow's Bible in Spain
Milman's Tasso, M'Kay's Western World, Ellis to the End
John Drayton, Ellis's Pyrennees
Uncle Tom's Cabin, with and without plates
Wide, Wide World
Ansted's Ancient World, Richardson's Geology
Saxon in Ireland, Family Friend, 10 volumes
Tupper's Philosophy, Ancient and Modern Atlas
Cyclopædia, Dr. Cumming's Works, Holy War
Hall's Sermons, Family Tutor, Mayflower, by Mrs. Stowe
Lamartine's Monarchy, Stockdale's Life of Wellington
Auber's India, Marryat's Little Savage and Masterman Ready
Library of Useful Knowledge
Fletcher's Devotions, in monthly parts
Barclay's Dictionary, ditto
Hume's History of England, ditto
Tomlinson's Cyclopædia
&c. &c. &c.
Copy books, memorandum books, slips
&c. &c. &c.
Terms, cash. 9142

GOLD HUNTING WATCH AND DIAMOND,
The property of a Gentleman leaving the colony.
For Sale precisely at two o'clock.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 2 o'clock precisely,
1 splendid gold hunting watch and chain
1 ditto diamond ring
The property of a gentleman leaving the colony.
Terms, cash. No reserve. 9562

SIX TRUNKS AND FOUR BALES
Gentlemen's Superfine Clothing.
From the celebrated House of Messrs. Silver and Co., just landed from the steamer Victoria.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the Importers to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th September, at 11 o'clock precisely,
DC
§15 to 20 § 6 trunks
§21 to 24 § 4 bales } containing
Gentlemen's black doeskin shooting coats
Ditto mixed ditto
Ditto Cambridge ditto
Ditto Cambridge black cloth ditto
Ditto superfine black, checked, and mixed cassimere trousers
Ditto diagonal ditto
Ditto very superior pilot coats
Ditto ditto beaver wrappers
Ditto ditto dress and frock coats
Ditto paletot frock coats
Ditto cloth and fancy silk and satin vests
Ditto lambswool shirts, drawers, hose, &c.
Superior horse rugs, railway wrappers, &c.
One bale superior witney blankets
One bale blue rugs, bound
One bale alpaca treble and witney blankets
One bale, containing D S moleskin trousers, cloth caps, &c.
*** The above goods are to be positively sold without the least reserve, and can be relied on as being of a very superior make and quality.
Terms liberal. 8724

SEASONABLE MANTLES.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1 case of assorted mantles.
Terms, cash. No reserve. 9561

WOODEN HOUSE, HOPS, &c.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Queen's Wharf (Macnamara's), Lower George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 6th September, at 11 o'clock,
One very superior WOODEN HOUSE, containing two rooms
Nine pockets Kent Hops.
Terms at sale.
☞ The attention of parties having land unoccupied is particularly directed to the above, which will be sold without reserve. 9174

SURPLUS SAILS, SPARS, &c.
Ex Unicorn.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the Phœnix Wharf, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 6th September, at 12 o'clock,
A quantity of Surplus Sails, &c., for a vessel of about 230 tons, comprising
New main, top, and top-gallant sails
Fore and aft, large square, and studding sails
Fore yard, topmast
Top-gallant and royal masts
A quantity of small spars, ship iron blocks
&c. &c.
Terms, cash. 9389

NEW ZEALAND PINE.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Phœnix Wharf, THIS DAY, September 6, at 12 o'clock,
About 25,000 feet New Zealand pine, assorted, in all useful sizes, chiefly
¼, ¾, and 1 inch boards
Scantling, &c.
Terms, Cash. 9445

SALES by Auction, to come off at Mort's Rooms, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 6th September, at 11 o'clock—
Two building blocks, Circular Quay
One ditto, Barrack-square
Allotments at Paddington
Coal field, 60 acres, at Maitland
Allotment, Elizabeth-street South, 3 fronts
Two allotments, Goulburn
Cottage and land in Brisbane street
At half-past two o'clock.
Cutter, Edward
Cutter, Jane Williams
Schooner, Clarissa
Wooden House
TO-MORROW, Wednesday, 7th September.
House and premises, Church-hill
3 houses in Crown-street, Miller's Point
2 houses in Lower George-street, opposite Campbell's Wharf
House in Liverpool-street
1039 acres, Ballyroe
18 acres nearly at Five Dock
House in Jamieson-street
House in Elizabeth-street
The Old Bay Horse public house
174 acres at Botany, with improvements
10 acres, near the toll bar, at New Town
33 allotments at St. Peter's
20 allotments at Tempe, Cook's River
Mort's Rooms, Sept. 6, 1853. 9514

FINE BUILDING SITES, PADDINGTON.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 6th September.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th September, at 11 o'clock,
51 FINE BUILDING SITES,
At Paddington,
situate at the junction of the old South Head Road and the Point Piper Road, nineteen of which have a frontage to the latter.
These allotments are on the table land on the heights of the South Head Road, and command a beautiful view on every side. They are a most convenient distance from Sydney, and the soil is adapted for the erection of buildings without the expense of quarrying for foundations or excavating in sand.
The land has been laid out into allotments, with reserved roads for the convenience of the future proprietors, and a more choice position could not be selected for suburban residences.
A plan on view at the Rooms, and further particulars can be ascertained from W. M. Brownrigg, Esq., Surveyor, opposite Mort's Rooms.
Terms at sale. 6453

ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH.
BUILDING BLOCK WITH THREE FRONTAGES.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 6th September.

MR. MORT, has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th September, at 11 o'clock,
A BUILDING BLOCK
in Elizabeth-street South, with a frontage of 34 feet 8 inches to that street, and the same to Foster-street, by a depth of 70 feet, being a frontage to Gippe-street, opposite to which, on the other side of the road, is a Government reserve.
This block of land is immediately opposite the stone foundation already erected for the Railway Terminus, and is a first rate site for a public house, which must shortly command an enormous custom, as the neighbourhood is thickly populated, and the opening of the Railroad will give quite a different character and value to lands in this locality.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale. 672p

GOULBURN.
HALF-ACRE ALLOTMENTS.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 6th September.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th September, at 11 o'clock,
TWO HALF-ACRE ALLOTMENTS.
Lot 1.
Half-acre, with a frontage of 66 feet to Cowper-street, by a depth of 330 feet, being No. 13 of section 42.
This allotment adjoins the property of Mr. Mandelson, of Goulburn, and is a first-rate site for a residence.
Lot 2.
Corner Allotment, with a frontage of 330 feet to Goldsmith-street, and 66 feet to Bourke-street.
Goulburn is a rising town, and lands are daily increasing in value in that township and neighbourhood.
Terms at sale. 7726

COAL FIELD IN OPERATION.
60 ACRES OF LAND.
Day of sale, Tuesday, 6th September.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 6th September, at 11 o'clock,
60 acres of Land in the immediate vicinity of Maitland, well known as Brown's Coal Mines, now in full operation, subject to the following leases—
30 acres, leased for 21 years, from 1st January, 1852, for the yearly rental of £20.
18 acres and 3 roods, leased for 3 years from 5th April, 1853, for £52 per annum, and 6d. per ton for every ton of coals raised above 40 tons per week.
11 acres, leased on the 11th June, 1853, for 3 years, for £52 per annum, and 6d. per ton for every ton of coals raised above 40 tons per week.
The land in question contains two seams of coal, the upper seam being 5 feet 6 inches thick, and the lower one 4 feet 6 inches; the first being a strong, bright, serviceable coal, realizing as high a price as any in the Sydney market. The second seam is about 60 feet below the upper one, and produces the fuel so well know as Brown's steam coal, equal to the best Welsh, and it has been used for some years by the steam fleet of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company, as also by the Cleopatra and other steamers in the port, and was formerly used on board the Juno, Captain Kirsopp. These seams extend throughout the 60 acres.
The adjoining block of land is in possession of an English company, having been secured by W. F. De Salis, Esq.
The Hunter River Railway Company, which may be presumed to be in operation when the three years' leases have expired, will increase the value of the mines to a great degree, as the cost of conveyance to Newcastle will be materially lessened. Being in the vicinity of Maitland, the mines have the advantage of a local market as well as the steamers coaling at Morpeth.
Mr. Mort begs to draw the attention of capitalists to this important sale, if considered only as a means of investment, as upon the expiration of the shorter leases the return upon any outlay may be calculated as a compound interest, which will exceed the most sanguine expectations of the purchaser.
Plan on view at the rooms.
Terms at sale. 6450

BRISBANE-STREET, PARRAMATTA ROAD.
HOUSE AND LAND.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 6th September.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th September, at 11 o'clock.
A CAPITAL BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, containing four rooms, situate in Brisbane-street, Parramatta-street. This house is stucco ed and painted in front, and rough-cast on the back and sides. It is also oil-painted throughout on the inside and in good order. In the rear of the house is a yard and well of water; also a shed; all enclosed with a paling fence, and the whole premises stand on a block of land, having a frontage to Brisbane-strtet of 18 feet by a depth of 53 feet.
Adjoining the above are
TWO ALLOTMENTS OF LAND,
with a frontage of 36 feet in all to Brisbane-street by a depth of 53 feet, fenced in.
A capital chance for a builder to erect two and three-roomed cottages, which will always command a good rent, and never be empty.

CIRCULAR QUAY AND BARRACK SQUARE.
BUILDING ALLOTMENTS.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 6th September.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th September, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable Blocks of Land,
Lot 1.
9½ perches land near to Circular Quay, having 30 feet frontage to Phillip-street, by a depth of 92 feet to a lane in the rear, being allotment No. 12 of section 104
Lot 2.
9½ perches land adjoining the above, and of the same dimensions, being allotment No. 13 of section 104
Lot 3.
8½ perches of land in Old Barrack-square, being allotment No. 7 of section 4, having a frontage of 22 feet 10 inches to Wynyard-square, by a depth of 101 feet 11 inches to a lane in the rear, 20 feet wide.
Mr. Mort begs to direct the particular attention of the numerous enquiriers after land on the Circular Wharf to the important lots now offered—important because the purchaser of the first lot will have the option of securing both, and such a frontage in the immediate vicinity of the Circular Quay is rarely to be met with. The block in the Old Barrack-square is adapted for a first-class building, either as stores or private dwelling-houses, and there can be no doubt but that this spot will be the principal business mart of the metropolis.
Terms at sale. 6451

THE FINE FAST SAILING SCHOONER CLARISSA,
60 Tons Register, and 80 Tons O. M.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 6th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
the well known and capital schooner CLARISSA, registering 60 tons, carrying about 100 tons general cargo.
She is a beautiful little vessel, is wood sheathed, chenamed, and coppered, having purchase windlass and winch, iron pumps, and gear. Her cabin accommodations are very comfortable and commodious, having other cabins on deck, with pantry, &c.
It is sufficient to say that having been fitted for the Moreton Bay trade, every attention was paid to the providing for the comfort of the passengers.
She is well found in anchors, chains, standing and running rigging. Besides her suit of sails bent, she has spare mainsail, fore trysail, foretopsail, and foresail, also boat and oars.
In every particular she is well adapted for our coasting trade, being a sound good vessel, and possessing with good, even superior sailing qualities, great capacity for stowage.
She can be sent to sea at a moment's notice. No unimportant consideration is her very light draught of water. She was built expressly for bar harbours, and has a long floor, and from her being a remarkably easy vessel at sea, there is a great saving in wear and tear.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the above worthy little craft. She is lying at Russell's Wharf, Pyrmont, opposite the Patent Slip. Terms at sale.
☞ Mr. Mort would particularly call the notice of our coasting traders to the sale of this desirable schooner. She merits particular attention. 8951

CUTTER JANE WILLIAMS,
34 tons Register.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 6th September.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th September, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The fine fast-sailing cutter JANE WILLIAMS, 34 tons register. A regular Wollongong trader. Sold only in consequence of the William IV. steamer resuming her trips to that port.
This vessel was built at William's River, by Mr. Lowe, so justly celebrated for turning out faithful work. She is substantially built of the very best materials, and is heavily coppered, which is now in first rate order, and will last three or four years. She draws when deeply laden 7 feet 6 inches, is well found in every respect, and can be seen at the Phœnix Wharf, on her return from Wollongong, before the day of sale.
This is a fine little craft, which has been employed in the Wollongong trade during the repairs of the William the Fourth, and now that the steamer is about to resume her trips, the services of the cutter will not be required, the only reason for her disposal.
Terms at sale. 8911

WOODEN HOUSE—FOUR ROOMS AND HALL.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 6th September.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS AFTERNOON, Tuesday, at 2 for half-past 2 o'clock precisely,
A CAPITAL WOODEN HOUSE, recently imported from London, and in the original packages. This house is neatly finished with a gothic front, and contains four rooms with entrance hall. Can be put together by any handy man in three or four days, as the parts are fitted and numbered.
Plan on view at the rooms.
Terms at sale. 9408

THE CUTTER EDWARD,
29 Tons register, 40 Tons burthen.

MR. MORT has beeen instructed by Mr. Davies to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 6th September, at half-past 2 o'clock,
THE SWIFT CUTTER EDWARD,
of the register tonnage of 29 tons, but carrying 40 tons.
She is well known in the Hunter trade, being notovious on the coast for her superior sailing qualities, beating every other vessel on the Morpeth and Newcastle lines. Her speed was tested satisfactorily at the Anniversary Regatta, where she took the first prize.
Her draught of water, when heavily laden, is only seven feet, and consequently for bar harbours she is a most suitable little vessel. She is now in first-rate order, is furnished with new boat, new sails,